FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 199 *12 October 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO's 'Arafat Chairs Military Council Meeting A 1
'Arafat Presides Over Joint Forces' Leadership Meeting A 1
PLO's 'Arafat Meets PSP Leader Jumblatt A 1
PNC's Khalid Al-Fahum Makes Statement on Palestinian Policy A 1
Tripoli Arab People's Conference Issues Communique A 4
AL-FAJR: Libya Purchases Arms for PLO A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives New Zealand Prime Minister C 1

KUWAIT

AL-WATAN Reports Carter Message to 'Arafat Via Jackson C 1

PDRY

Isma'il Dismisses Criticism, Lauds Relations With Moscow C 1
Soviet Official Says Visit Strengthens CPSU-YSP Ties C 2

QATAR

Oil Minister Says No Increase in Oil Production C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestine National Council Chairman Ends Visit 11 Oct C 3
Riyadh Denounces Rumors of Halt to Oil Production Increase C 3
AL-JAZIRAH Calls on Arabs to Pressure UN C 4
Riyadh Radio on Arabs Political, Diplomatic Successes C 5

UAE

Syria's Khaddam Arrives in Abu Dhabi 11 Oct C 6
Conveys Message C 6
President Receives Message from Saudi Crown Prince C 6
New Zealand Prime Minister Arrives in Dubai C 6

EGYPT

As-Sadat Addresses Judiciary Council 10 Oct D 1
As-Sadat Makes Speech at Engineers Day Celebrations D 2
Khalil, Callaghan Make Statements After Meeting D 3
Butrus Ghali Holds Press Conference in Paris D 4
AFP Report D 6
Ghali Interviewed on State of Relations With Israel D 7
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 11 Oct]

Kuwaiti Paper: Opposition Preparing for Armed Struggle D 8
[AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 9 Oct]

IRAQ

President Given New Ba'th Party Post E 1
ATH-THAWRAH 'Strongly' Attacks Present Iranian Regime E 1

JORDAN

King Husayn Receives UK Envoy Douglas Hurd F 1
Hurd, Badran Talks F 1
Hurd Visits Refugee Camp F 3
Investments Accord Signed F 4
Dinner Held F 4
AR-RA'Y Comments on Upcomming Arab Summit F 5

LEBANON

Al-Huss Follows Kidnap Situation, Discusses Arab Summit G 1
Al-Huss Statement G 2
President Sarkis Orders ADF to Rescue Kidnaped G 3
Franjiyah Militia Command To Release Kidnaped Persons G 3
190 Detainees Released G 4
Army, ADF Adopt Stringent Security Measures in North G 4
Syrian, Palestinian Sniper Fire Reported in Beirut [VOL] G 4
Syrian Forces Withdraw From Certain Positions [VOL] G 4
VOL: Palestinians Shell Nepalese Contingent G 5
Butrus Speaks to Journalists About Developments G 5
Joint Forces Leader Meets Soviet Diplomat 11 Oct [VOP] G 6

SYRIA

President Al-Asad Receives Message From Soviet Leaders H 1
Joint Permanent Committee Meets H 1
Foreign Minister Khaddam Returns From Gulf Tour H 1
Official Receives British State Minister H 1
Ba'th Party's Al-Ahmar Receives Eritrean Official H 1
Ba'th Party Official Congratulates DPRK Party on Anniversary H 2
[TISHRIN 11 Oct]

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

President Bendjedid Receives OPEC Secretary General I 1
Foreign Minister Meets Liberian, Cuban, Congo Counterparts I 1

MOROCCO

Boucetta Interviewed on Sahara Problem I 1
Boucetta Reports Results of Islamic Group's Meeting at UN I 2

TUNISIA

Saudi Envoy Departs After Meeting With Bourguiba I 2

WESTERN SAHARA

Morocco Claims 400 'Mercenaries' Killed in 6-Hour Battle I 2
Saharans Reportedly Take Town, Kill 57 Moroccan Troops I 3
SDAR Communique: El Aaiun Market Set Ablaze I 3
SDAR Defense Minister Comments on Combat Successes I 4
[Milan L'UNITA 5 Oct]

ISRAEL

Dayan Returns from Strasbourg; Comments Reported N 1
Further Details N 1
Egypt's Tel Aviv Embassy To Open on Schedule 26 Feb N 1
Rabin on Autonomy, PLO, Settlements, Sinai Supervision N 2
DAVAR on Expected Difficulties in Peace Process [11 Oct] N 5
Knesset Committee Decides To Link Income Tax to Index N 7
MA'ARIV Reports West Bankers Reluctant to Sell Land [11 Oct] N 7
Military View Feasibility of U.S. Lebanon Initiative N 8
IDF Spokesman Denies PLO Report on Air Clash N 9
Chief of Intelligence Branch Comments on Air Activity N 9
Terrorist Activity in Southern Lebanon Reported N 9

IRAN

Envoy to Kuwait Hits Attempts To 'Poison' Iranian-Arab Ties R 1
[Kuwait AL-WATAN 3 Oct]
Khomeyni Speaks About Kurds, Municipal Councils R 3
Khomeyni's Office Denies Support for Town Council Candidates R 4
Khomeyni Denies Son To Stand in Qom City Council Elections R 5
Defense Minister To Instill Army With 'Islamic Discipline' R 5
Chamran on Kordestan Situation R 5
Gendarmerie Issue Statement on Kordestan R 6
Minister Wants End to Kordestan 'Crusade,' Blames Iraqis R 8
[ETTELA'AT 2 Oct]
National Front Statement Attacks Bazargan R 8
KEYHAN Hits Role of 'Instigators' in Tehran Demonstration [2 Oct] R 9
Oil Minister Denies AP Report on Talks With Oil Companies R 10
Council Approves Constitutional Principle R 10
Additional Article Studied R 11
Minister Asks Citizens to Collect Voting Cards R 11
Tehran Prosecutor Insists Komitehs Bow to Lawful Authorities R 11
[BAMDAD 8 Oct]
Agriculture Minister Gives Khomeyni 6-Month Report R 12
Armed Raiders Attack Revolution Guards in Bukan R 12
Shooting in Naqadeh R 13
Curfew Imposed R 13
'Green Berets' Ready To Help in Mahabad R 13
'Counterrevolutionaries' Attack Marivan Police Station R 14
Village Attacked From Iraqi Border Direction R 14
[KEYHAN 6 Oct]
One Killed, Two Injured in Armed Clashes R 14
MVOI Claims Tudeh Party Views Identical to Khomeyni's R 15

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Amin Chairs Party Politburo Session 11 Oct S 1
Delegation Leader Returns From GDR Festivities S 1
27 Inmates From Oruzgan Prison Released 10 Oct S 1
More People Return Home Following Amnesty Decree S 1

BANGLADESH

Foreign Minister Addresses UNGA Session in New York S 2
Delegation Leaves For Border Talks in Burma S 2

INDIA

New Profiteering Law To Come Into Effect 15 Oct S 3
Parties Criticize Government Measures in Manipur S 3

PAKISTAN

Election Commission Rules on Eligibility of More Parties S 3
Government Continuing Talks With Leaders on Poll Schedule S 3
PNA Wants Election Date, Schedule Published S 4
3-Day International Islamic Seminar Concludes S 4
Briefs: Afghan Refugee Influx S 4

PLO'S 'ARAFAT CHAIRS MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

JN120750 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 12 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, presided over a meeting of the Palestinian revolution's Higher Military Council yesterday. The brother leader explained to the members of the Higher Military Council current developments, the situation in southern Lebanon and the outcome of Palestinian diplomatic moves.

'ARAFAT PRESIDES OVER JOINT FORCES' LEADERSHIP MEETING

JN120747 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 12 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday chaired a meeting of the joint forces leadership and those in charge of the various positions in southern Lebanon. During the meeting, the brother leader reviewed the latest developments of the situation in southern Lebanon. He praised the steadfastness of the joint forces' fighters in their confrontation against the war of attrition waged during the past 6 months by the Zionist-isolationist enemy.

Brother Abu 'Ammar emphasized the steadfastness of the Lebanese and Palestinian masses in their confrontation against the imperialist U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat onslaught. The brother leader reviewed the PLO's diplomatic moves in Western Europe, which aim at firmly establishing the PLO's role as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. Brother Abu 'Ammar cautioned that vigilance is essential in order to prevent the enemy from exploiting the situation in southern Lebanon. He called for total vigilance in order to confront the enemy whenever the need arises.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT MEETS PSP LEADER JUNBLATT

JN120753 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 12 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday met with Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP]. The meeting was attended by brother Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the political council of the Lebanese nationalist movement. The conferees discussed the latest developments in the regional situation and the situation in southern Lebanon in particular.

PNC'S KHALID AL-FAHUM MAKES STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN POLICY

LD111116 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, praised the kingdom's efforts to support the Palestinian question. He said that the kingdom is the chief and main financial supporter of the PLO, which also receives assistance from certain sisterly countries. In a statement published by AR-RIYAD today, he emphasized that the kingdom stands by the Palestinians, morally, politically and materially. He said that his royal highness, Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, had shown a remarkable and well-known response toward various topics raised during his meeting with Al-'Aziz

Speaking about the relations of the Palestinians with the Arab countries, Khalid al-Fahum said that the Palestinians were the people most concerned with the security, prosperity and flourishing of their peoples. He pointed that the organization wishes to establish the best and strongest relations with all Arab states with the exception of the ruling regime in Egypt which abandoned the Palestinian question and ignored the rights of its people.

In his statement, Khalid al-Fahum referred to the development of Palestinian-Jordanian relations and said that the dialog between the two sides had made considerable progress, and had moved to a more advanced stage; namely, the stage of joint work in a number of fields, the most important of which is backing the resistance of the Palestinians in the occupied territory and enabling them to confront the Zionist occupation, exerting joint efforts to foil the conspiracy of the administrative autonomy stipulated in the Camp David agreement and coordinating efforts in both the political and information fields at all international arenas and on various occasions.

Speaking about the setting up of a Palestinian government-in-exile, he said that the organization considers that the time has not come yet to implement this matter because setting up a government in exile has more negative aspects than positive aspects. He added that it is not good at this time to talk about setting up a government-in-exile and that the organization will not set up such a government now.

Speaking about Lebanese-Palestinian relations, Khalid al-Fahum said that the organization had emphasized on every occasion its great concern about Lebanon's unity, territory and people. He expressed his hope that the Lebanese would reach agreement among themselves in the interest of their country and people. He said that the organization was prepared to support the lawful government, represented in the person of Ilyas Sarkis and his prime minister, to enable it to exercise its full powers over the entire Lebanese territory. He said we are prepared to cooperate with all Lebanese in this respect with the exception of the groups and individuals who collaborate with the Israeli enemy.

On the situation in the Arab Gulf, the communique referred to the struggle of the masses and the military operations of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman against the Qabus regime at a time when American imperialism is preparing for a direct intervention to protect its interests by using its military bases to implement the so-called Gulf security plan in collaboration with West Germany, Britain and France.

The American media and the C.I.A. have recently been actively instigating conflicts between the Arab nation and the Iranian revolution by exploiting (?the statements) of U.N. Iranian sources on the annexation of Bahrain to Iran, in order to convince certain Gulf states that American agents, namely the Egyptian president, are capable of providing adequate protection. The communique called upon the Arab nationalist and progressive forces to confront this plan and help the Arab Gulf people to play their role in foiling the conspiracy and confirm the consolidation of joint relations in the struggle between the Islamic revolution in Iran and the Arab revolutionary forces to confront the enemies of Iran and of the Arab nation.

The secretariat's statement hailed the victory achieved by the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions during its last meeting in Damascus, namely the abortion of all attempts against the unity of Arab workers. It pointed out that during this meeting the permanent secretariat had passed several resolutions calling for the realization of unionist projects between the various Arab countries and the escalation of all fronts of the struggle to defeat the treasonous capitulatory agreements and condemn the conspiracies designed to provoke sectarianism in the Arab Gulf.

The resolutions stressed the necessity for all the national and progressive Arab forces to firmly counter the American conspiracy aimed at invading the Arab oil fields. They also condemned the Qabus proposal for the so-called safeguard of the Gulf's security.

The communique indicated that the secretariat had called on Arab forces and regimes to shoulder their national responsibilities in south Lebanon and to guarantee the steadfastness of the Palestinian revolution and the progressive and national forces there as (?well) as to reinforce Syria's steadfastness and offer her material and military support.

The permanent secretariat declared its full and comprehensive solidarity with the struggle of Palestinian detainees thrown into (Israeli) jails and its solidarity with the struggle of the Saharan people and the Arab people in Egypt against As-Sadat's defeated treasonous and capitulatory policy.

The permanent secretariat praised the relations of close military solidarity which binds the Arab revolution with the world progressive liberation movement. Moreover, the permanent secretariat had been busy preparing for the international conference in solidarity with the (?Arab) people and its central cause, Palestine. The event will take place in Portugal between 2nd and 6th next November.

Speaking about Turkey's position toward the Palestinian question, he said that Turkey has historic and geographical ties with the Arab countries, and that therefore it goes without saying that Turkey should stand by the side of Arab rights in Palestine and by the side of the Palestinian struggle and the PLO. He explained that the Turkish attitude toward the Palestinian question recently developed in a positive manner particularly following the visit of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. He expressed his hope that this Turkish attitude would develop in the future to a greater extent.

The chairman of the Palestine National Council welcomed a dialog with the American administration without prior conditions. He rejected the conditions imposed by this administration for the beginning of the dialog, such as the prerecognition of Israel and the acceptance of Resolution 242, because Resolution 242 means the liquidation of the liberation organization and does not refer to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian homeland. He explained that Israel had declared that it would not recognize the organization nor the rights of the Palestinian people even if the organization recognizes it. This stems from Israel's anxiety to annex the Palestinian territories, including holy Jerusalem, a fact which confirms its known aggressive nature.

Speaking about the dimensions of Palestinian national moves, Khalid al-Fahum said that the organization wishes to conduct a dialog with any country in order to make world public opinion understand the legality of the Palestinian struggle and the justice of the Palestinian issue. He added that this is why a dialog was opened with certain European states. This dialog achieved considerable success in helping these states better understand the Middle East issue and seeing that this issue can have a great influence on peace in the world. This dialog also helped these states to see that the Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East issue.

Al-Fahum denied the alleged charges that a Palestinian state would be in the orbit of the Soviet Union, and said that the Palestinian people are a part of the Arab nation and are proud of their history and heritage. He added that their state will not be alined to any of the major powers in the world. He added that these charges are being reiterated by the leaders of the enemy in order to increase tension in the region.

TRIPOLI ARAB PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD111620 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, October 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The work of the 5th session of the Arab people's conference permanent secretariat ended last night at the Shati hotel in Tripoli.

The conference which was held between 8th and 10th October issued a final communique stating that, at a time when the steadfastness of the Arab nation and its progressive and national forces and regimes is strengthening in the face of the reactionary Zionist and imperialist conspiracies, namely the capitulation and treacherous treaty signed by the defeated Egyptian president with the Zionist enemy under the monitoring of the American imperialism. [sentence as received] Also part of this plot is the mischievous imperialist campaign against the Arab nation which is gathering momentum with a view to leading the latter's progressive national forces and imposing capitulationist solutions to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

The communique specifies that this campaign focuses on the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese progressive national (?forces) with view to undermining them so as to isolate Syria and lead to its capitulation as the bulwark of steadfastness and confrontation in the face of the conspirators.

It explained that despite the viciousness of the campaign, our nation has been able to keep up its steadfastness and achieve many victories in a number of (?areas and) in more than one confrontation with the conniving forces. In this respect, and with its steadfastness and its persistent rejection of the "Stable David" agreement, as well as of the plans of autonomy, with its solidarity of struggle with the Lebanese progressive national forces and with the steadfastness and confrontation forces of the Arab nation, the Palestinian revolution was capable of firmly facing the savage Zionist aggressions against our Palestinian and Lebanese people in sought Lebanon.

The Palestinian revolution was also capable of recording amazing victories at the international level through mounting world support for the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and its sole legitimate representative, the P.L.O., and through democratic voices raised in Europe and America in favour of P.L.O. recognition.

The communique pointed out that American imperialism and its allies have been trying to contain the Palestinian victories and the ever-increasing international recognition of the P.L.O. in order to impose the U.S. solution designed to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

Despite all the campaigns plotted against Syria, in spite of the manipulated [as received] of some hired people and agents to weaken Syria's internal front, despite the manipulation of the allied treacherous isolationist forces in Lebanon so as to mount blackmail operations with respect to the presence of the Arab deterrent forces and then to provoke a new civil war in Lebanon and implement the Zionist plan there, Syria followed up its courageous reaction against the conspiracies and against the treacherous, capitulation agreements, which encouraged the enemy to increase its air provocations over Syria and Lebanese, [as received] provocations were firmly countered by the Syrian Arab air force.

The latter forced the enemy to retreat and impeded the implementation of schemes against the Palestinian revolution which were designed to eliminte it from Lebanon.

They were also meant to exhaust the military capabilities of the Syrian Arab country, to turn Lebanon into a pot of conspiracy against the Arab nation and its progressive national forces which counter the expansionist ambitions of the enemy, the imperialist plans and the U.S. intention to draw Lebanon into the capitulation treaty by changing the cease-fire into a permanent truce. [sentence as received] Despite the clear character of this conspiracy, many Arab countries still assume an indifferent spectator attitude towards the events taking place in Lebanon, particularly in the south.

The communique called upon all the Arab rejectionist forces to the treacherous capitulatory course of President As-Sadat to start assuming their responsibility towards Lebanon. It considered confronting the foiling the conspiracy in Lebanon to be an Arab responsibility, one which safeguards the unity and Arabism of Lebanon, recognizes the right of the Palestinian revolutionary (?presence) to pursue its objectives and reinforce the [word indistinct] Arab ranks in the Lebanese arena.

The communique singled out all the oppressive campaigns carried out by the treacherous As-Sadat regime. Those involved massive detentions of progressive national militants, who reflect the escalating struggle of the Egyptian masses under the leadership of its progressive national forces to overthrow the As-Sadat regime with all its accompanying capitulatory agreements and self-rule conspiracy.

AL-FAJR: LIBYA PURCHASES ARMS FOR PLO

JN110910 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0840 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 October--In a dispatch from London, the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-FAJR says that Libya has concluded an arms deal with the Swiss Oerlikon company comprising 20 35mm antiaircraft batteries and a sophisticated radar network against low-flying aircraft.

The paper adds that all evidence available to Western intelligence services indicates that these weapons will be transferred to the PLO to enable the Palestinians to confront the continued Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people in southern Lebanon.

BAHRAIN

AMIR RECEIVES NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER

JN120900 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0815 GMT 12 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 12 October--The Bahraini amir, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received visiting New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon here today. During the meeting, which was attended by Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, bilateral relations and ways of developing and bolstering them, especially in the economic and trade fields, were reviewed. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah; Development and Industry Minister Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi; Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah; and Commerce and Agriculture Minister Habib Muhammad al-Qasim.

KUWAIT

AL-WATAN REPORTS CARTER MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT VIA JACKSON

LD120924 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN said today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has promised to recognize the PLO if it declares a total cessation of military operations against Israel. It quoted well-informed Palestinian sources in Beirut as saying that this pledge came in an oral message which Carter entrusted American black leader, Jesse Jackson, with the task of conveying to the chairman of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, during Jackson's first visit to the Middle East recently.

The paper added that the American President also made it a condition, in addition to the above, for the opening of a dialog with and for recognition of the PLO, that the latter should also recognize Israel's right to exist, to halt its efforts aimed at amending the UN Security Council's Resolution No 242 and acknowledge it as the basis for solving the Middle East crisis.

It said that Jackson told the Palestinian leader that President Carter deems it necessary for these steps to be taken as soon as possible. It added that the message which the black leader conveyed from the Egyptian president, Anwar as-Sadat, to 'Arafat, confirms the contents of Carter's message.

PDRY

ISMA'IL DISMISSES CRITICISM, LAUDS RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW

LD111655 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council opened the new higher school of scientific socialism complex in Khormaksar, just outside Aden, this morning.

In an important speech at the opening ceremony, Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed that the complex was one of the fruits of Yemeni-Soviet friendship a symbol of the alliance of our Yemeni workers and peasants and those of the USSR, a class alliance which is continually being strengthened and which will endure.

He said: When we saw during our parade our Soviet and Yemeni vanguards, we saw on their faces the future of Soviet-Yemeni friendship, which will be immortalized by the generations to come, the vanguards of the future. Our Soviet-Yemeni friendship will be immortal and unshakeable, it can only develop and be strengthened.

This complex is not only the result of hard work. It is a highly important symbol of the ideology of the working class, the scientific socialist thought which constitutes the common language of ourselves and our comrades in the CPSU, and which leads us to stand in the same trench in our struggle against the enemies of socialism, and for common goals.

Speaking about our country's firm relations with the USSR, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said: Many blame Democratic Yemen for its strong ties with the USSR, but we regard such censure and such criticism as a medal on the chest of our YSP and the Yemeni revolution, a medal we cherish and are proud of.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il ended his speech by stressing our country's pride in its friendship with the USSR. He said: Let us tell all our enemies that not for one moment do we hesitate to declare our pride in our friendship with the USSR and that our friendship will develop. It will become stronger and stronger and no power or powers will be able to place any obstacle on the path of our Soviet-Yemeni friendship.

An official document formalizing the hand-over of the higher school of scientific socialism complex was signed at the ceremony. Brother 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Badhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, signed for Democratic Yemen while Comrade Shakirov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, signed for the Soviet side.

The higher school of scientific socialism complex is situated in Khormaksar. It comprises several conference and lecture halls, classrooms for 710 students, specialized departments, a library, administrative wings and halls of residence for students from the governorates.

SOVIET OFFICIAL SAYS VISIT STRENGTHENS CPSU-YSP TIES

LD111700 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Excerpts] A Soviet party delegation, led by Shakirov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and a party official of the Bashkirskaya Autonomous Soviet Republic, arrived in Aden this morning to participate in our people's celebrations of the first anniversary of the formation of the YSP and the 16th anniversary of the 14 October Glorious Revolution.

In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY Comrade Shakirov praised the achievements of the democratic Yemeni masses in various fields. He said that his visit to the PDRY would contribute toward developing and consolidating the comradely relations between the CPSU and the YSP. He said he was carrying greetings and congratulations from the friendly Soviet party and peoples to the masses of the Yemeni people on these two great anniversaries.

QATAR

OIL MINISTER SAYS NO INCREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION

JN111542 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1450 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 11 Oct--Qatari Oil and Finance Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani has reiterated his country's adherence to any resolutions OPEC might adopt concerning oil prices during its next meeting in December.

In his statements to a delegation of French newsmen, the oil and finance minister pointed out that Qatar will maintain the current oil price and that it will not increase its oil production. He said that the U.S. dollar is still the most suitable currency in which to define the prices of crude oil in OPEC, particularly following the measures taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board to support the dollar.

Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz lauded the role French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is playing in preparing for the anticipated dialog between the Gulf states and Europe. The dialog will deal with the issues of supplying Europe with Gulf oil and of transferring European technology to the Gulf states. The Qatari oil and finance minister pointed out the importance of the economic dialog with Europe, adding that this dialog would contribute to solving the Middle East problem.

SAUDI ARABIA

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN ENDS VISIT 11 OCT

ID112100 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 11 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Jidda, 11 Oct, SNA--Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, left Jidda this evening after a 4-day visit to the kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sudayri, administrative officer of Jidda, Lt Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, commander of the western region, and Maj Gen 'Ali al-Mash'uf, commander of the Mecca region police.

RIYADH DENOUNCES RUMORS OF HALT TO OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE

ID091554 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Oct 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is nothing new for the world information media to wage a continuous campaign against this country. It is not strange for these media to derive continuous nourishment from the tendentious, plotting Zionist quarters and are spreading many allegations at times, lies at others and confusion and exaggerations at yet other times. It is nothing new or strange for them to fabricate reports and to attribute standpoints and specific measures to this country. We have got accustomed to these agencies and those quarters making moves from time to time to sour the climate, to create tension or to stir the rancor of others against the kingdom.

All this is not strange because the decisions and standpoints of the kingdom are not only aimed at realizing the interests of the world but also at isolating the adventurous forces which conspire against the Arab countries, specifically against the OPEC countries.

When Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, declared that the kingdom, taking into account world economic conditions and appreciating the aspirations of the states toward building prosperous and stable societies, did not see any objection to the continuation of oil production at the present rate for a further 3 months. When his royal highness declared this decision the quarters lying in wait for the OPEC countries, anxious because of the continuous blows inflicted by the kingdom on their monopolistic interests and their crooked ways, began to plan swift campaigns, looking for opportunities to spread fear and to sow anxiety in various parts of the globe, claiming that the kingdom had decided to end, after 3 months, the increase it had announced in oil production to meet world demand.

We here in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, being accustomed to such provocative methods, want to stress to them that our interests, our vision and our assessment of the various pressures are what dictate to us the adoption of the appropriate decision in the appropriate form and at the appropriate time. When the kingdom becomes convinced that it should take a decision to continue or to halt the increased oil production then it will be responding first; to the demands of the national interest; second; to the needs of world economy, and third; to circumstance.

Any change will be effected in the absolute belief that taking such a measure is a right which belongs to us, and which we will exercise according to our own will. No one has the right to try to embarrass us in a way which conflicts with our interests, or to force us to act against our will.

The decision to continue, to (?increase) or to reduce production is ours, and will be taken at the appropriate time.

AL-JAZIRAH CALLS ON ARABS TO PRESSURE UN

ID090926 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0625 GMT 9 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Riyadh--AL-JAZIRAH writes that the inclination of the Arab group at the United Nations to call sooner or later, on the Security Council to once again debate the question of Palestinian rights is a futile matter. Furthermore, the question of giving the U.S. administration an opportunity to reasses its stand on Palestinian rights, particularly after the statements of the U.S. President in which he stressed his adherence to the two Camp David agreements, has also become futile at the present time. The paper adds that the Security Council has become incapable of dealing decisively with the question of Palestinian rights, the core of the Middle East dispute, because of the domination of the major powers over it.

AL-JAZIRAH calls on the Arab group to pressure with all its weight the UN General Assembly to discuss the question of Palestinian rights, especially after the wide ranging international support given the Palestinian question by most UN delegation members became quite clear at the present session of the General Assembly.

As for AR-RIYAD it says that the two Camp David agreements have reached an impasse. The U.S. refusal to hold a dialog with the PLO and the preoccupation of the Soviet Union with the balance of power with the United States in many regions of the world demonstrate that the two major powers are working to postpone the debate of the crisis for another year.

RIYADH RADIO ON ARABS' POLITICAL, DIPLOMATIC SUCCESSES

ID081310 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Oct 79 ID

[Hashim 'Abdu Hashim commentary]

[Text] We would not be saying anything new when we say that clever diplomatic moves and wise political actions can achieve great gains for the Palestine question in particular and for the Arab nation in general. We realize this fact, we believe in it and we work for it in the current international conditions the only language of the age and nobody now responds to it or has sympathy for it. This fact is proved by the greater understanding and response shown by the many countries of the world who now seem more read to accept our views and have exchanges with us. Likewise, these countries and peoples are no longer as close friends to Israel as they were. This is because they have come to understand a number of new facts brought about by the new Arab methods to win the world over and enlighten it about many of the truths it was unaware of since it was imbued with the fallacies and lies of the Israelis.

Second, the crisis of trust between world public opinion and the Arab states has come to an end. A new stage of joint action to get to the pure facts has already begun. Coupled with this is the unmasking of horrible facts about the nature of the Israeli presence in the area and the true Israeli expansionist intentions.

With the Arab nation scoring all these successes in the political and diplomatic fields, it is only natural that we should reap the fruits of this new understanding, pursue it further and affirm that we can rise to the level of the stage in our realization of shouldering our responsibility and our ability to fulfill it.

It is fortunate that the PLO has, for its part, proved that the way to deal with the current stage must be based on fully exploiting these new convictions and thwarting of the enemy's opportunities. This is the true exercise of new ideas at this stage.

The language of just peace is the language that meets with a great deal of positive responses. The Arab nation must prove that it does not seek war nor encourage destruction, that all it wants is to see a just peace established and Arab and Palestinian rights restored to their owners and a Palestinian state established as a legitimate right to compensate the millions of homeless for their days of destitution and suffering.

The PLO has repeatedly affirmed the falsehood of Israel's allegations that the Arabs are murderers, saboteurs and terrorists. It has now given yet another proof by adopting a unlateral cease-fire decision in southern Lebanon.

Let the world now see who the real saboteur and murdered is and who fears the attainment of peace. The world will come to realize that its support for the continued existence of Israel, that unjust existence, only consecrates aggression and occupation and hence it must join the Arab nation in its sincere efforts for peace and not capitulation.

UAE

SYRIA'S KHADDAM ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI 11 OCT

JN110840 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0835 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Oct--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived here this morning on a short visit to the United Arab Emirates, during which he will deliver a message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Khaddam was welcomed by Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, UAE minister of foreign affairs.

Khaddam's visit to the UAE is part of a tour he is making to several countries in the area within the framework of current consultations on the situation in the Gulf area.

Conveys Message

JN111145 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1050 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 11 Oct--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuyayyan received in the Al-Maqam Palace at noon today 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The meeting was attended by UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi.

Khaddam conveyed a verbal message to the UAE President from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with the situation in the Gulf and Arab areas and issues of mutual interest.

In a statement following the 90-minute meeting, Khaddam said that he is pleased with the clear vision the UAE president possesses concerning the Arabs' future, the importance of joint Arab action and the need to strengthen Arab solidarity.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAUDI CROWN PRINCE

JN111957 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1930 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Oct--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and regent. The message deals with bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

The message was conveyed by Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, during his meeting with the president in Al-'Ayn this evening. The message is in reply to His Highness Shaykh Zayid's message received 2 days ago.

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN DUBAI

JN120910 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0905 GMT 12 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 12 October--New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and the delegation accompanying him arrived here today on a private 2-day visit to the UAE.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES JUDICIARY COUNCIL 10 OCT

NC101631 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Oct 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met this morning with members of the judiciary when he presided over a meeting of the supreme council of judicial bodies held at Egypt's court in Bab al-Khalq.

After the 2-hour meeting, Justice Minister Anwar Abu Sihli said that during the meeting President Anwar as-Sadat said that Egypt is now experiencing the most glorious days of its history, that the years of suffering have ended and we have started to reap the fruit after signing the peace treaty.

On the Palestinian problem, the president said: In the peace agreement, we have insisted on a comprehensive, not a separate solution. Some Arab leaders objected to the Camp David treaty before reading its provisions. In order to preserve their self-respect, they tried to amend Resolution 242 in form only while, with the peace treaty, Egypt had effectively jumped over Resolution 242, since the agreement provides for a comprehensive solution and the ending of the Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza merely by elections for full autonomy.

The president wondered how such an amendment could be implemented, because it would be illogical to think that Israel would withdraw from the Arab territories as soon as the resolution was passed. The disputing parties must sit together in order to implement that resolution.

President Anwar as-Sadat said: There are some who are interested in seeing the Palestinian question remain unsolved; among them are some Palestinians. One proof of that is the so-called Haddad, who used to head a small Palestinian organization and who has died, leaving $100 million. As for Hafiz al-Asad, he annually receives $1.8 billion from the Arab states on the pretext of steadfastness. We do not know who he faces with this steadfastness. There is no doubt that this sum will not come to him unless he regains the Golan. However, they prefer material gain to honor. As for Saudi Arabia, it is now leading a campaign of rancor by agreeing with Libya. However, Egypt, God willing, will continue [its efforts] to conclude the first and second phases of withdrawal and will, at the same time, place the Palestinians on the road by ending the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and by solving the problem of Jerusalem.

President as-Sadat said that Hafiz al-Asad is resisting the people's revolution in Syria and Saddam Husayn is resisting the people's revolution and his problems with Iran. Even Saudi Arabia, President as-Sadat added, is now facing domestic problems and leaflets attacking the rulers are being distributed there. The Gulf states, he continued, are in a state of alarm and are being threatened by Khomeyni. He continued: Stability reigns in the Sultanate of Oman and Morocco. There is a struggle in Algeria and both Saudi Arabia and Libya have failed to end it. Morocco is scoring triumphs in the Sahara war now that Egypt has supplied it with weapons.

President as-Sadat then spoke about Egypt's economic position. He said: Egypt has been able, after the annual aid of $500 million was been stopped, to pay off its debts and is now solving its difficult problems with aid and loans from Europe. He added: We have embarked on a radical solution to the communications problem and we are on the way to solving the housing and food problems.

President as-Sadat spoke about the task of the socialist prosecutor, saying that it is a purely political task and that his work has nothing to do with that of the judicial authority.

The president said that after the custodianship court has been abolished, a court called the court of values will be formed. This will be in line with the method followed in U.S. society. The court will try those who attack the government.

The president concluded his statement by speaking about Egypt's future. He said that Egypt's economic position is sound and that the revenues from the canal will be doubled next year.

His excellency said that a gasfield has been discovered in Alexandria and that it is five times bigger than the field that was recently discovered in Abu Qir.

[Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1720 GMT on 10 October in a similar report on Egyptian President as-Sadat's address to the judiciary adds on the following:

["In his speech President as-Sadat pointed out that Saudi Arabia, which is leading the campaign of rancor against Egypt in agreement with Libya, is now facing internal problems despite its material prosperity. Pamphlets are being distributed there reiterating what his excellency [As-Sadat] said in one of his speeches; that 'we have no ruler who receives $8 million as salary. We have no rulers who gamble with the people's money.']

AS-SADAT MAKES SPEECH AT ENGINEERS DAY CELEBRATIONS

NC111233 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1111 GMT 11 October carries a live relay of the 52-minute speech delivered by President as-Sadat at the Ramses theater in Cairo on the occasion of Engineers Day. The speech opens with a review of the role played by engineers before and during the October 1973 War, citing among other things the use of water pumps to break up the Israeli earth barriers during the war and the engineers' contribution to building missiles for the Soviet-supplied SAM-3's before the war. He then discusses the establishment of the engineers bank, noting that the engineers have set an excellent example of building and working, rather than struggling over posts. He then discusses the various domestic problems which engineers can help to overcome and appeals to them to keep setting a good example.

He then says that Egypt is no place for opportunists, and launches an attack on people and companies giving and taking commissions. He says: "Let it be known to you that our state will remain a state of values. It is sweat which we respect and effort which we venerate. There is absolutely no place among us for exploiters, opportunists or those who receive commissions. I agreed with Dr Mustafa Khalil, the prime minister and your former doyen--and if the matter requires legislation then it will be issued. I agreed with him that any company which is proved to have given commissions, when we are embarking on projects which, for example, cost $1.8 billion--the company or the side which gives commissions will be blacklisted and dealings with it will be stopped. Anyone who receives a commission will be most severely punished. Profit must be the result of sweat and efforts."

Later in the speech, he says: "What Mr Mustafa and I have agreed upon is nothing new. I have applied this policy since assuming power and since we began buying arms. There are letters which have been exchanged with each government from which we bought arms providing that no commission will be paid to anybody. In order that you and our people may know, this is how we conduct our dealings.

Moreover, we have the socialist prosecutor who will act after the law pertaining to his office is issued and we have the attorney general. Any citizen has the right to (?report) any violation in this regard. What we have been applying since I assumed office 9 years ago is that no commissions must be paid; what is new is that on starting the rebuilding, any company, no matter what its position in the world may be, which is proved to have given commissions will be blacklisted and we will not deal with it under any circumstances. Any person who tries to promote himself through receiving commissions will be most severely punished."

As-Sadat made the following reference to U.S. elections:

"The new work of the parties is to rebuild Egypt on the basis of the most modern technology of the age. The struggle among the parties must be on raising the standard of the individual. You have heard me speak about what is taking place among the nations around us. You have heard me speak about the United States, the richest and strongest state; Britain, the mother of democracy; and West Germany, one of the richest states in the world. You have heard me speak about Japan and about Sweden, which has one of the most splendid socialist systems. You have also heard me speak about Norway, Denmark and France. The party and trade unionist action is understood. The party and trade unionist action is to promote the standard of living of the people.

"If you attend an election campaign in the United States, you will witness the struggle on television. I watched the election campaign last September at Camp David when there were no negotiations. I watched the campaign on U.S. television. What was the campaign about? It was about raising the standard of living of the American man, reducing taxes and providing prosperity. This was the fuel of the campaign."

He concluded the speech with an appeal for unity and to leave all grudges and hatred behind. He says anybody who has ideas must submit these ideas so we can make up for past losses. The speech ends at 1203 GMT.

KHALIL, CALLAGHAN MAKE STATEMENTS AFTER MEETING

NC111222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1046 GMT 11 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil this morning received the British Labor Party leader and former prime minister, James Callaghan, who is currently on a visit to Egypt.

James Callaghan said after the meeting, which was also attended by British Ambassador Michael Weir, that his 90-minute discussions with Dr Mustafa Khalil had been useful because Dr Khalil is a practical man who believes in practical discussion without wasting time.

The Labor Party leader added: We discussed the Middle East situation in general and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in particular because this treaty is considered a great step promoting hope for the achievement of a comprehensive and lasting peace in the region. He added that Dr Mustafa Khalil was dealing with this issue with extreme seriousness. Not only for the sake of Egypt but also for the sake of all the states in the region.

Callaghan said that during their meeting, Dr Khalil briefed him on Egypt's economic and social plans to achieve prosperity and the efforts made by the Egyptian Government to solve the problems of housing, telephone communication, transportation, and (?irrigation).

He also said that the Egyptian people fully understand the situation and understand that the peace agreement is considered a sound basis for prosperity. He expressed hope that the development plan will yield positive results. It only requires time to bear fruit, he added.

Referring to the European attitude toward the region, Callaghan said that the Western world is shouldering major responsibilities as far as the developing states in general and Egypt in particular are concerned.

In his statement, Dr Mustafa Khalil expressed gratitude to Mr James Callaghan for his visit and his interest in learning about the Egyptian position regarding recent developments in the area.

The prime minister said he fully agrees with what Mr Callaghan said about the role which the Western states and the European community, especially Great Britain, could play. This, he said, gives more importance and weight to the peace process. He added: Mr Callaghan knows that we are not engaged in a separate peace with Israel. Our aim is to achieve a comprehensive peace in the region, and especially to achieve autonomy for the Palestinian people.

Dr Khalil underscored the importance of the role of the Western states in relation to the developing states. The developing states, he added, will not be able to achieve much without the help of the European states.

Concluding his statement, Dr Khalil said that Mr Callaghan will be able to get an overall picture of the situation after his meetings in Egypt, especially his meeting with President Anwar As-Sadat.

Answering a reporter's question about the measures that in his opinion turn the peace treaty into a reality in the Middle East, Callaghan said: The peace treaty is indeed a reality. Let us face it, frankly. The peace treaty is a great opportunity for Egypt and Israel and it proves that negotiations can lead to great results. I was moved when I saw Israel withdrawing from Sinai in implementation of the provisions of the treaty. I believe that everyone, and all the Arab states, must sense that the treaty has indeed produced positive results.

He added that the European states should guarantee the implementation of the provisions of the treaty and should encourage the current negotiations held at committee levels between Egypt and Israel to define the responsibilities and the powers of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

Concluding, the British Labor Party leader said that the difficult question now concerns the need to reconcile the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people and Israel's fears. This issues calls for more work, efforts, courage, and political wisdom on both sides.

BUTRUS GHALI HOIDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN PARIS

NC112045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1854 GMT 11 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Paris, 11 Oct--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has stated that Egyptian diplomacy hopes to overcome two rejectionist fronts--the rejectionist front that rejects the Egyptian method and the Israeli front that refuses to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people. He added that Egyptian diplomacy is seeking to overcome these two obstacles in order to establish a comprehensive peace in the area.

At a press conference he held here today, Ghali said that the way to approach the Arabs is to achieve tangible positive results during the current self-rule negotiations, and that the only way to overcome Israel's doubts is to make it feel secure.

Answering questions by French and foreign journalists who attended the conference Butrus Ghali said that there will be no wars between Egypt and Israel.

Dr Butrus Ghali reiterated the idea of convening an international conference to discuss the situation after the self-rule negotiations, saying: This is one of the alternatives under discussion; another one is for the United Nations to issue a new resolution. He said that he and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim discussed three times the idea of holding an international conference. He explained that Europe could play an important positive role in this regard.

Dr Ghali expressed his optimism about the possible results of the self-rule negotiations, saying: We are still at the beginning of the road but we must remember what the negotiations regarding Sinai have achieved despite the statements of Begin, Moshe Dayan and Weizman regarding Sinai, the settlements and the airfields. He pointed out that the current negotiations have actually accomplished three things: A framework for the negotiations has been built; a timetable to which we are committed has been fixed; and a mutual desire has been expressed to continue the negotiations until we achieve results.

Dr Ghali said: We have not yet achieved tangible results and the Palestinians have not yet participated in the negotiations. If it became impossible to continue the process and the negotiations, then we would have to find an alternative and the alternative would have to be a peaceful one.

Dr Ghali declared that there is an Arab fear that Egypt might abandon the Arab problem and establish an alliance with Israel against the Arabs, but that this is not the first time the Arabs have tried to isolate Egypt. He cited as an example the 1961 conference held in Shtawrah, Lebanon, and the 1955 campaign against Egypt during the call for joining the Baghdad pact and the contradiction then between the so-called progressive and reactionary states.

The Egyptian minister also pointed out that Saudi Arabia has officially suspended its aid to Egypt but that the Saudi private sector is still participating in Egyptian projects. Dr Butrus Ghali disclosed that contacts were held recently between Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and some PLO officials.

Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed that the diplomatic offensive that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is waging is important for supporting the PLO's position and drawing world attention to the Palestinian problem. He said that this is a positive factor which deserves attention and which helps overcome the difficulties.

Regarding the Palestinian problem, the Egyptian minister reaffirmed Egypt's firm position that it is necessary to safeguard Lebanon's security, political independence and territorial integrity, saying: We are against the partition of Lebanon. He explained that due to the Syrian occupation of Lebanon, it is difficult for Egypt to intervene directly to solve the crisis, which he described as a complicated crisis that must be discussed within the framework of a Lebanese conference in which all Lebanese forces participate. He added that Europe could participate in a conference or a special committee which would discuss the problem.

Asked why Egypt is interested in providing its army with modern weapons when it is working for peace, Dr Butrus Ghali answered: I was asked the same question during the African summit conference in Monrovia where we were asked: Why search for arms when you are making peace? Our answer was: Egypt has great responsibilities. We have responsibilities in Africa because we are a member of the OAU and of its military committee. We have commitments to the liberation movement as well as to the Arab world which behoove us to give great attention to military strength.

Answering a question on the axes that are being set up against Egypt, particularly the Riyadh-Tripoli axis, Dr Butrus Ghali said: There is a clear rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and Iraq and between Iraq and Libya but we look upon them as tactical moves that have no future.

Asked about the presence of Egyptian forces in (Wajdah) in Morocco, the Egyptian minister said: As far as I know there are no Egyptian troops there. He affirmed that it is not in the interests of Egyptian diplomacy to step up the Arab contradiction.

Regarding the European-Arab dialog and Egypt's position, Dr Butrus Ghali said that there are two trends. The first says that there can be no dialog without Egypt and the second advocates continuing the dialog at all costs and then informing Egypt of the results and details. Egypt adopts a flexible policy and, because the dialog is so important, Egypt does not want it to fall victim to the confrontation among the Arabs.

At the press meeting Dr Butrus Ghali emphasized the importance of establishing a Palestinian state, saying: The moment this state is established, the attitude and feelings of the Palestinians outside the West Bank and Gaza sector will change. The establishment of such a state would mean a citizenship and passports for these Palestinians. It would also mean embassies which would take care of their interests abroad and a homeland to which they would belong even if they were to remain abroad.

On the petroleum in Sinai and what Israel will obtain, Dr Butrus Ghali said: We will give Israel no more than 17 percent of the oil it needs. What we supply it will be in accordance with world prices and conditions, not according to the OPEC price, because Egypt is not a member of OPEC. What we will give Israel will not be more than 20 or 25 percent of the Egypt's oil production.

AFP Report

NC111942 Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT 11 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Paris, 11 Oct (AFP)--Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali said here today that Palestinians in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza territories will not be included in negotiations on their future until the current tripartite talks between Egypt, Israel, and the U.S. bring tangible results, as well as tacit acceptance from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Mr Butrus told a luncheon given in his honor by the diplomatic press here that if the three sides do not wind up the talks on schedule next April, one alternative would be to convene an international conference including the United States and the Soviet Union.

Describing himself as optimistic, he said the differences separating the Egyptian and Israeli positions when negotiations on Sinai began were just as great as those today over the future of the West Bank and Gaza territories.

On the subject of a possible federation between Palestinians and Jordanians, Mr Butrus said such a solution could not be imposed on the Palestinians. The Palestinian people must be given the opportunity of talking, and it is they who will decide their future, he added.

One reason for the crisis between Egypt and most of the Arab world, Mr Butrus concluded, is that they are afraid that Egypt will forsake them and there will be a new alliance between Cairo and Tel Aviv. But he added: We belong to the Arab world and Egypt's Arab dimension is one of its key (policy) elements.

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON STATE OF RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

TA111300 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Oct 79 PP 1, 6 TA

[Report on interview with Butrus Ghali by Edwin Eytan in Strasbourg on 10 Oct]

[Text] Acting Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali told me yesterday that Egyptian-Israeli relations "are not as good as they were a day or two ago."

In an exclusive interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Ghali confirmed that Israel's recent actions, such as the establishment of new settlements in the conquered territories and the granting of permission for citizens of Israel to buy land in those territories, "have revived the image of the ugly Israeli there." "The prime minister's statements have also contributed to the change in the climate," Ghali said, since, in his view, the state of relations between the two countries has taken a turn for the worse in comparison with what it was a year ago, or even a few months ago.

To the question of whether, in his opinion, Israel still aims at achieving an agreement on the autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, the Egyptian statesman replied: "Israel wants an agreement. It is also interested in keeping up the peace impetus. All of these are positive factors making me optimistic. However, the gap between our positions remains as wide as it was at the beginning of the Camp David negotiations. Since we succeeded in bridging it there, we will also succeed this time."

When asked about the confrontation between him and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, first at the Strasbourg news conference and then at their appearance before the parliament of the Council of Europe, Ghali replied: "We have had far worse clashes in private talks. There are many who are inclined to think that our debates behind closed doors are relaxed and we manage to overcome differences of opinion there. This is a mistake. What happened today was nothing in comparison with what we have had in the past."

I asked him with which members of the Israeli negotiating team he prefers to debate. Ghali replied with a dry, diplomatic smile: "All of them--Dayan, Burg, Sharon, Tamir and also Nisim--for me they are all the same. I do not want to intervene in domestic Israeli affairs. We have enough problems without that. There are negotiating teams and we regard what is said by every member of a team as an expression of the position and directives of their government. As for Dayan, on the personal level I have friendly relations with him. That is all."

These friendly relations did not demonstrate themselves in Strasbourg yesterday. Not only was there a sharp political confrontation between them, but even though they sat beside each other at the session of the parliament of the Council of Europe, they did not say a single word to each other. They also shook hands only when good manners and ceremonial rules required it.

Their wives, Rachel and Leah, also sat next to each other in the visitors' gallery, each of them accompanied by her country's ambassador in Paris. The two ladies looked at the stage all the time listened to what their husbands had to say and did not exchange even a word or a glance. However, at the end of the session Moshe Dayan went up to Leah Ghali and shook her hand warmly. He even apologized to her: "I am not generally so aggressive," he said, and expressed the hope that Mrs Ghali would visit Israel in the near future.

The European representatives followed the relations between the two statesmen very attentively. On seeing the coldness between them, some of the parliament's representatives commented: "It seems that you have peace, but not normalization yet."

KUWAITI PAPER: OPPOSITION PREPARING FOR ARMED STRUGGLE

LD120951 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 9 Oct 79 p 18 LD

[Unattributed, untitled interview granted to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM by Dr Ahmad 'Abd al-'Al, representative of the Egyptian National Movement at the Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How does the Egyptian National Movement interpret its rejection of As-Sadat's policies of separation from the Arab nation?

[Answer] Perhaps you have followed the Egyptian Progressive National Movement's view in all its ideological tendencies inside and outside Egypt. All the publications and statements the movement has issued, in Arab newspapers, over Arab radios, at open meetings or in its clandestine publications, clearly indicate the movement's stubborn resistance to As-Sadat's separatist policies. The Muslim Brotherhood emphasizes the Arab character of Egypt and denounces the Camp David treaty; and the communists, Nasirites and Unionist Progressive National Grouping Party also emphasize Egypt's Arab character and the need for Egypt's cohesion with its Arab nation in confronting imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Egypt's prisons and the people they hold within their grim walls are the best evidence of the Egyptian Progressive National Movement's rejection of and struggle against As-Sadat's separatist policy. I affirm to you that this struggle is about to assume new forms "other than meetings, publications and statements and to rise to the level of taking up arms, so that an Egyptian gun will join the Palestinian and Lebanese guns."

Military Action Is Fundamental to the Overthrow of the Renegade Regime

[Question] Does this mean that the Egyptian National Movement has decided to renounce the legitimate open action to which the grouping party has been adhering and to move to the stage of armed struggle against the government in order to overthrow it?

[Answer] Indisputably. The Egyptian Progressive National Movement believes absolutely in clandestine action as fundamental in confronting the renegade regime in Egypt. This does not mean that we should in any way abandon every form of open action. It is the conviction of everyone that clandestine action is basic under a regime which knows nothing about democracy other than its name and which is practicing the ugliest forms of dictatorship in the name of democracy. Another point is that Egypt is being governed by a pack of wolves which are tearing the people's flesh from their bones and sucking their blood, turning it into millions of dollars in foreign banks. You cannot fight a pack of wolves with bare hands. Weapons are the only way to destroy these wolves.

[Question] Why announce this step before starting to implement it?

[Answer] Implementation is divided into two parts:

1--The preparation of a leadership cadre which believes in this idea and the formation of a preliminary clandestine organization that will grow as action grows.

2--The start of action itself and the firing of the first bullet.

Effective steps have been taken with regard to the preparations to begin the armed struggle. The announcement of this idea at this stage, before firing the first bullet, is useful for fashioning the Egyptian public opinion that will rally around this idea and presenting it to our masses for debate and acceptance. This will make it easier for the organization members to discover new capabilities and to win new recruits who believe in the idea and are ready to implement it.

[Question] In previous statements you said that serious attempts were being made to form an Egyptian national front opposed to As-Sadat. What stage have these attempts reached, and what is the attitude of the various Egyptian groups toward the idea of armed struggle?

[Answer] Regarding the national front, it is still at a formative stage, although basic support for it has been established among the various national and progressive tendencies inside Egypt. Coordination is now underway among most of the groups of the Progressive National Movement. As for the views of the various groups regarding the idea of armed struggle, please allow me at this stage not to answer that question. I affirm to you, however, that there are persons who believe in it completely.

[Question] We observe that the Egyptian movement is eager to ally with the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and that you classify that brotherhood among the groups which reject As-Sadat's policies. The Muslim Brotherhood is, however, playing a conspiratorial role in the Arab arena--a role that will serve the Camp David bloc in the end. And, according to the information that has leaked out to us, it is the Muslim Brotherhood which is causing the delay in the formation of the national front in Egypt. What is your assessment of that party, which has been antagonistic to the Egyptian revolution since its inception in 1952?

[Answer] We are now passing through the most dangerous phase in the history of the Arab nation, particularly in the history of Egypt, we are being exposed to a ferocious imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught in the full sense of the world. We must therefore rise above any ideological differences that could obstruct the confrontation, repulsion and indeed crushing of this onslaught. If the Muslim Brotherhood has in the past adopted stands that might not please one group or another of the Egyptian National Movement but is now prepared to stand honestly and sincerely against imperialism and Zionism, it is welcome. There is no doubt that groups within the Muslim Brotherhood have been affected by the new Arab reality and by the progressive way of thinking in general and have become enlightened. These groups undoubtedly constitute part of the Egyptian National Movement. As for the groups which try to tamper with the aspirations of the Egyptian Arab people and the Arab nation or which try to mislead our people on the pretext of religion or to fragment or obstruct the building of the national front, they are outside the ranks of the Egyptian National Movement. Both kinds of group exist in the Arab world. As an Egyptian progressive national movement, we oppose only those who are hostile to the aspirations of our people and who conspire with or support the imperialist-Zionist plots which As-Sadat is implementing in Egypt.

PRESIDENT GIVEN NEW BA'TH PARTY POST

JN120840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 12 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 October--Comrade Saddam Husayn, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, has been unanimously elected as Ba'th Party National Command Deputy Secretary General. This was announced today by the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, organ of the Ba'th party. The paper added that comrade Saddam Husayn's election to his new party post took place at a Ba'th Party National Command meeting last Monday. The paper said that Michel 'Aflaq, Ba'th Party secretary general, has communicated this decision to party organizations in and outside the Arab homeland.

ATH-THAWRAH 'STRONGLY' ATTACKS PRESENT IRANIAN REGIME

JN111708 Baghdad INA in English 1630 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, (INA)--The Iraqi leading daily ATH-THAWRAH today strongly attacked the present Iranian regime, describing it as a collapsing cartonic [as received] regime. The daily said the Iranian move in the Arab Gulf, although dangerous, irresponsible and muddled, remains an emaciated and unsuccesful one since it is also an exposed and naked move despite all the masks being used to have it covered.

Referring to the American military threats and Iranian regime threats against the Arabism of the Arab Gulf states.[and] of Bahrain and the Omani suspicious proposals concerning Gulf security the daily said: Such moves signal the dangerous extent of such conspiratorial chain being implemented in this vital and sensitive region. In this context ATH-THAWRAH also referred to the Iranian regime's consecration of its occupation of the three Arab islands at the Hormuz Strait. But the daily stressed that the conspiracy being woven against the Arab Gulf region and irrespective of its parties, tools and methods is not but part and parcel of the American-Zionist design seeking to impose surrender on the Arab nation. ATH-THAWRAH also stressed that Iraq is aware of the danger of this multi-sided design which has a common objective. It emphasised that Iraq has calculated everything when it opted for the decisive revolutionary confrontation against the Iranian regime's misdeeds and fabrications. This Iraqi stand, the daily added, is based on Iraq's principled and unwavering stand towards pan-Arab causes and his readiness to defend the sovereignty and independence of any part of the Arab homeland depending in that on his own subjective and escalating capacities and the Arab nation's creative and renewed potentials.

Referring to the Iranian regime's decision to carry out naval maneuvers in the Arab Gulf, the daily said this move betrays increased Iranian provocations and evil intentions. Such maneuvers, it added, also betray how the Iranian regime is working under the illusion that such muscle-showing world frighten the Arab nation and that Bahrain and other Arab Gulf countries would be powerless to encounter the Iranian designs, movements and threats. The daily strongly stresses that the Iranian regime is fully deluding itself when it behaves as it likes forgetting that it could be faced by the Arab nation's will and that the price of any stride it takes will encounter real strides that will cut down the Iranian regime to its natural size. Concluding its article, ATH-THAWRAH said the Arab nation is competently capable of defending his land and rights, his sovereignty and independence as well as protecting the Gulf security, heritage and Arabism.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES UK ENVOY DOUGLAS HURD

JN101517 Amman JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 10 October--At the Royal Hashemite Court today, His Majesty King Husayn received British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd. During the meeting, his majesty outlined the Jordanian and Arab stand on the region's issues, the international situation and on the Arab efforts to rectify the course of peaceful efforts and to channel world efforts toward bringing about a just peace based on respect for Arab rights and the Palestinian cause. His majesty also outlined Jordan's viewpoint on the effective role that the European countries can play in this world effort.

His majesty heard the British Government's views on the situation in the area and the world situation and viewpoints were exchanged on these subjects. The meeting was attended by the British Ambassador in Amman and the British Foreign Office assistant under secretary. On the Jordanian side, the meeting was attended by His Excellency al-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; and 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, acting minister of state for foreign affairs.

Hurd, Badran Talks

JN101422 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mudar Badran and British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East situation today. The prime minister asserted that the achievement of just and comprehensive Middle East peace cannot be accomplished unless Israel withdraws completely from the Arab areas it occupied in 1967 and unless the Palestinian people are given the right to determine their future on their own soil.

Badran expressed the significance of a review of UN Security Council Resolution 242, in order to render it compatible with the area's current realities, and to add the necessary provisions related to the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights to it. Prime Minister Badran said that durable peace in the Middle East area will be an inducement to world peace and international stability. He praised the EEC statements on the Middle East issue, particularly the positive statements on the need for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab areas and in support of the Palestinian people's right to determine their future freely, as well as the EEC policy denouncing the Israeli policy of constructing settlements. He emphasized that Jordan is coordinating its political and diplomatic stands with the PLO and that future moves will be based on joint Arab action.

Discussing the situation in southern Lebanon, Prime Minister Badran expressed hope that current efforts will lead to a solution guaranteeing Lebanon's national unity, security and stability. Badran denounced the Israeli acts of violence and the barbaric raids against the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians.

Discussing Jordanian-British economic and trade relations, Prime Minister Badran emphasized that Jordan's stability is a major factor in the success of the 5-year development plan and in attracting investments from both international establishments and individuals.

British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd expressed the hope that a peaceful and just settlement will be reached in the area. He said that, through the EEC statements, Britain has emphasized the need for Palestinian participation in reaching a comprehensive solution to the problem. He said that the Israeli occupation and the construction of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab areas reflect negatively on the international efforts to resolve the Middle East crisis.

Hurd expressed his government's concern with the deteriorating situation in southern Lebanon. He emphasized his government's concern about safeguarding Lebanon's security and independence, and Britain's desire to strengthen friendly relations with Jordan in all fields.

The meeting was attended by Information Minister and Acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the delegation accompanying the guest minister and the British Ambassador in Amman.

Earlier, Information Minister and Acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and Hurd had discussed all aspects and dimensions of the Middle East issue. Abu 'Awdah said that he and the British minister reviewed the developments that have arisen in the peaceful efforts to resolve the crisis since the June 1967 war.

Abu 'Awdah explained Jordan's political efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue, to the British minister. He also explained Jordan's stands toward other efforts and initiatives made by the various sides to achieve the just, peaceful and desired settlement.

In terms of the Israeli stand on these efforts and initiatives, Abu 'Awdah presented an analysis of this stand, summed up in the fact that it is an obstacle to all sincere efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace.

Abu 'Awdah emphasized that Jordan, together with the Arab states, has reached a firm conviction that Israel practically and realistically rejects peace and that it seeks to undermine any genuine efforts to guarantee a just and comprehensive solution based on UN resolutions and the basic principles included in these resolutions, foremost of which is full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied areas and the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people.

Abu 'Awdah said that Israel is not content with opposing the serious endeavors to reach a just solution, but is also undertaking constant efforts to change the landmarks of the occupied areas, as is clear from Israel's continual construction of settlements and the process of Judaizing the Arab city of Jerusalem. He praised the gradual change of the EEC group's stand on the Middle East crisis, expressing Jordan's satisfaction with this change, which is moving toward equity and which will help coordinate the international efforts to resolve this issue.

The talks also dealt with Jordan's stand and that of the Arab countries on the Camp David agreements. Abu 'Awdah asserted to the British minister that Jordan, like other Arab states, believes that the two Camp David agreements and their principles and concepts cannot help achieve a just and comprehensive peace, adding that Jordan regards the two agreements--as facts have proven--as an obstacle to the process toward the desired peace in the area.

Abu 'Awdah explained Jordan's belief that the EEC countries can play a more effective role, particularly if they move from the phase of declaring stands to that of international action. He described the European stand, as expressed in the speech made by Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy to the United Nations, as constructive and as a move in the right direction, in terms of crystalizing the international stand supporting action toward new peace endeavors.

Douglas Hurd asserted the need for all concerned sides to demonstrate commitment to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis. He expressed the British Government's belief in the significance of the positive role that Jordan can play in establishing peace in the area. Hurd asserted his conviction in the principles and concepts of peace included in the EEC statements and stressed the need for participation by the Palestinian people's representatives in the peace talks, on the basis of full Israeli withdrawal and the regaining of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He said that Britain opposes the construction of the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab areas, because this obstructs the achievement of peace in the area.

The talks were attended on the British side by the British Ambassador in Amman and the delegation accompanying the guest minister, and on the Jordanian side by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, the legal adviser of the Foreign Ministry, the head of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry and the director of the Foreign Ministry's Special Office.

Hurd Visits Refugee Camp

JN101956 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Mr Douglas Hurd, British Minister of State at the Foreign Office, and the delegation accompanying him visited the Al-Baq'ah camp this afternoon and met with the leaders and residents of the camp. The Reconstruction and Development Ministry under secretary briefed Mr Hurd on camp affairs and the services rendered by the Jordanian Government to the camp in cooperation with UNRWA. Mr Hurd was also briefed by some leaders of the camp on the Palestinian tragedy which was caused by Israel's forcible occupation of Palestine and the eviction of its legitimate residents.

Mr Hurd said that more and more world nations have begun to understand the Palestinian problem and its dimensions. He said that these nations are continuously increasing. He pointed out that Britain supports the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Investments Accord Signed

JN101721 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] At the Trade and Industry Ministry today, the Jordanian and British Governments signed an agreement for the protection of investments in the two countries. The agreement seeks to create suitable circumstances to encourage the nationals of both countries to invest in the other country. The agreement also aims at providing these investments with fair treatment, protection and security in both countries.

The agreement includes measures for compensation in case of expropriation and measures for arbitration in case of dispute. The agreement also includes a definition of investment pertaining to assets, shares, bonds, dividends and all types of movable and immovable property.

Trade and Industry Minister Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani signed the agreement on behalf of the Jordanian Government, while British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd signed it on behalf of Britain.

In a statement to the JNA correspondent, Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani said that this agreement is part of a series of agreements concluded by the Jordanian Government to develop industrial projects in Jordan. Partners should be attracted for these projects to supply know-how, technical skills and foreign markets. He expressed hope that several projects will be inaugurated in Jordan in the next few months with the contribution of British capital.

The ceremony of signing the agreement was attended by the Trade and Industry Ministry under secretary and the director of economic cooperation and export promotion in the ministry. On the British side, the ceremony was attended by the British ambassador in Amman and the British Foreign Office assistant undersecretary for Middle East Affairs.

Dinner Held

JN102153 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, information minister and acting minister of state for foreign affairs, hosted a dinner this evening at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in honor of Mr Douglas Hurd, British minister of state at the Foreign Office.

On this occasion, Mr Abu 'Awdah delivered a speech in which he expressed hope that the British minister's visit will contribute to the efforts being exerted to bring about peace in the Middle East. He referred to the important role which Britain can play in the international efforts to achieve peace and stability in the region.

Mr Abu 'Awdah said that Israel lost self-control in the wake of the military victory it scored during the past 30 years. He added: I am fully confident that you understand our concept for peace, a concept which is shared with the other Arab countries. Mr Abu 'Awdah said: We and the nine European countries share the same opinion; namely, that it is necessary for the PLO--the Palestinian people's representative--to play a full role in the negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the area.

Mr Abu 'Awdah added: The third [as heard] reason pertains to Israel itself, which continues to be governed by divine ideas and ambitions regarding the so-called land of Israel. Abu 'Awdah added: Jordan is busily endeavouring to establish peace, stability and security in the area and the world. As a developing state, Jordan is exerting efforts to bring about a better life for its sons. Abu 'Awdah said: The agreement that we signed today to encourage and protect investments is vivid evidence of the friendly ties which have existed between our two countries for a long time. These ties are special and firm. He expressed hope that these ties will gain strength in all fields in the interest of the two friendly countries.

Mr Hurd delivered a speech in which he expressed his happiness at meeting His Majesty King Husayn. He praised the longstanding ties of friendship between the two countries and the achievements brought about by Jordan, particularly in the economic field. He said: Through wise leadership and the Jordanian people's courage, Jordan has achieved this progress and attained an advanced position among the Middle East countries in the economic field. Mr Hurd added that during his talks with the officials, he sensed a definite desire to bring about the desired peace. Concluding his speech, he affirmed his country's and its European partners' determination to support the just Arab issues, headed by the Palestinian issue.

The dinner was attended by several ministers, the Foreign Ministry secretary general, the dean of the diplomatic corps, the EEC ambassadors, several Arab ambassadors, the British ambassador in Amman, senior officials and the directors of Foreign Ministry departments.

AR-RA'Y COMMENTS ON FORTHCOMING ARAB SUMMIT

JN120805 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 12 Oct 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Tunis Summit and the Arab Formula" the newspaper AR-RA'Y says: The forthcoming Arab summit will provide a suitable opportunity to review Arab developments, and to discuss ways of strengthening the open-minded attitude that has emerged toward the cause and to transform this attitude into an international move that will help in the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in our area. It goes without saying that the Jordanian concept of the dimensions of Arab action in the next stage remains one of the most likely subjects to be discussed by the forthcoming Arab summit, since it is based on two clear principles. First, the need to maintain Arab solidarity which has emerged at the Baghdad summit conference. Second, the need to formulate a unified formula for action on the international level and for conducting a dialog with European and other countries based on a unified Arab position.

Naturally, the forthcoming Arab summit is the forum most qualified to develop this formula. Agreement on this formula will be as important as finding a solution to the southern Lebanese problem, because these two matters are among the basic requirements for promoting the Arab march toward creating a positive international move in support of our cause. This will help the world participate in a collective effort to quell Israel's intransigence and to establish a just and comprehensive peace in our area.

AL-HUSS FOLLOWS KIDNAP SITUATION, DISCUSS ARAB SUMMIT

NC111507 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss followed from his office in government house today the developments in the situation in the north as well as measures taken to tackle this situation and insure the safe return of the kidnaped citizens.

Prime Minister al-Huss also followed the question of convening an Arab summit conference and the intensive Lebanese and Arab contacts being held for this purpose.

As a result of these contacts, it has been decided to hold the Arab summit conference in Tunis on 20 November with the understanding that the summit will be preceded by a meeting of Arab foreign ministers on 14 November in Tunis within the framework of the Arab League council session in order to prepare the agenda for the summit conference.

It is now common knowledge that the principal subject to be examined is the situation in southern Lebanon. An announcement was made to this effect after today's meeting between Prime Minister al-Huss and the ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, who went to meet with the prime minister immediately upon his return from Saudi Arabia. The prime minister and the ambassador reviewed the results of the Arab contacts.

After the meeting, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: [begin recording]

[Ash-Sha'ir] In light of the talks between His Excellency Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and His Highness Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz last Sunday morning in Jidda, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has held high-level and urgent contacts to meet Lebanon's noble desire to invite the Arab kings and presidents to discuss the Lebanese issues--first and foremost the question of the south--in keeping with the joint Arab will as voiced from the Arab League's rostrums in its new headquarters. The kingdom has also held discussions with the brothers in Tunis. These contacts and discussions were aimed at fulfilling this objective. His Highness Prince Fahd ibn Faysal returned yesterday evening and notified the Saudi officials that His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba had kindly and commendably responded to the kingdom's desire for the coming Arab summit conference to be held in Tunis and [word indistinct] that this conference be convened on the day of Hejira new year of 1400, corresponding to 20 November. It is understood that the conference will be preceded by a conference of Arab foreign ministers to prepare an integral working paper, at the same time creating the appropriate atmosphere to insure the success of the conference and to enable it to pass resolutions.

[Question] Does this mean that as of now and until the summit conference is convened, the kingdom of Saudi Arabia will hold contacts to prepare this atmosphere as well as take action so as to make the summit conference successful if it is held on the date of which you have graciously informed us?

[Answer] Yes, this is what is expected and I conveyed this information to his excellency the prime minister a few moments ago. Perhaps this quick clarification will refute all the falsehoods we have heard and brand those who tried to distort Arab facts and cast doubt as to the attitude of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia toward (?Lebanon). I affirm to you that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will continue to forge ahead with fraternal Lebanon on the right road until our hopes have been fulfilled.

[Question] Your Excellency the Ambassador, have you (discussed) something in connection with the Palestinian-Lebanese understanding, and has this understanding been translated into actions in a feasible and clear manner?

[Answer] I believe that his excellency the prime minister has projected to the Saudi officials a clear picture of this subject. Furthermore, the Saudi officials have been gratified with this picture. [end recording]

Al-Huss Statement

NC111636 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Oct 79 NC

[Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss statement to journalists after meeting Saudi Ambassador Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir in Beirut 11 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] His Excellency the ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia visited me this morning. He wanted to inform me of the results of the contacts held by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Tunisian officials to arrange the convention in Tunis of the Arab summit conference we have called for and to arrange a date for this conference. Ambassador Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir has informed me that they have agreed to hold this summit conference on 20 November in Tunis.

It is now imperative that we make all necessary preparations to insure that the conference succeeds. We believe that, if I use the correct expression, the train of the summit conference has been placed on the rails with the decision on the date and place of the conference.

It is imperative that we insure that this conference succeeds in achieving Lebanon's objectives, as well as security and stability for southern Lebanon.

We feel that the summit conference is an opportunity which we should not miss. However, we must use it to find an appropriate solution for the issue of the south. All efforts must be streamlined to insure success for the conference on the grounds that it is the opportunity to achieve our aspirations for southern Lebanon on the grounds that the south should be the gate through which Lebanon will pass toward the detente to which we have aspired and are still aspiring.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, has Lebanon specifically set forth what it wants the Arab summit conference to do?

[Answer] Naturally, and as is known the issue which will be raised at the summit conference will be that of southern Lebanon. This issue consists of two parts: One is the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions. Naturally, we will ask the Arab summit conference to take a clear-cut Arab position on the need to seek implementation of the resolutions passed by the UN Security Council on the execution of UNIFIL tasks in the south, particularly those connected with the [border] strip.

Furthermore, this is the first opportunity for Lebanon to secure a unified and frank Arab stand reinforced by all the Arab ranks and by the weight of a unified Arab stand, which we can link with the prestige and potential of the Arabs in the international arena. This is one part of the stand required of the Arab summit conference.

However, the other part is related to the rectification of the situation throughout the south. Naturally, this requires regulating the relationship between the Lebanese state and the Palestine Liberation Organization in a way which would insure peace, security and stability through southern Lebanon under the aegis of the sovereignty of the state and of the legitimate authority.

PRESIDENT SARKIS ORDERS ADF TO RESCUE KIDNAPED

NC111327 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Oct 79 NC

[Text] At 0930 today, President Sarkis met with Justice and Information Minister Yusuf Jubran and assizes public prosecutor Shaykh Kamil Ja'ja' to review some matters connected with judicial affairs which are related to the present security situation. Yusuf Jubran announced that examining magistrate Munir Hunaym has been asked to investigate the incidents in the north, which were referred to the military court by the army commander. Magistrate Hunaym will immediately begin his task.

Minister Jubran added that the army and internal security forces in cooperation with the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] continue to exert efforts to consolidate security in the north and secure the release of the kidnaped.

At the conclusion of the peripheral security meeting, the following dialog was held with Minister Taqiy ad-Din: [begin recording]

[Taqiy ad-Din] As a result of this morning's meeting held under the chairmanship of his excellency the president of the republic, the President's Office ordered the ADF forces to rescue all the kidnaped and insure their safety and that of all citizens within the territory of the ADF forces, and to prevent any attacks on individuals and property. Furthermore, instructions have been given to the army command to fulfill the same objective. These instructions have been issued as the result of the deliberations in yesterday's cabinet meeting.

[Question] Your Excellency, as a result of the information at your disposal, can you tell us something about the fate of the kidnaped?

[Answer] We hope that our impressions are correct; namely, that they are still safe and sound.

FRANJIYAH MILITIA COMMAND TO RELEASE KIDNAPED PERSONS

NC112312 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Oct 79 NC

[Text] As a result of the contacts and efforts which were exerted, particularly the (?message) of His Holiness Pope John-Paul II which the papal nuncio delivered to former President Sulayman Franjiyah yesterday, the giants [Franjiyah's militia] command has decided to release all those it detained as a reply to the kidnaping incident which took place in Al-Arz [word indistinct] area.

This was contained in a statement which was issued after midnight. The command invited the International Red Cross to receive the detainees.

190 Detainees Released

NC121310 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] The tense security situation which has prevailed in the north during the past 3 days in the wake of the reciprocal kidnapings by armed elements in the area took a step toward relaxation at midnight last night when former President Sulayman Franjiyah agreed to give the signal for therelease of all detainees in response to the wish of His Holiness Pope John-Paul II. The wish was conveyed to him by Papal Nuncio Carlo Furno.

While some detainees left their places of detention after midnight last night, Red Cross representatives this morning accompanied the remaining detainees to their desired destinations. The Red Cross this morning received all the detainees in Al-Batrun, Shakka, Sil'ata who numbered about 190.

Efforts continued today to bring about the release of the abducted people from Zgharta and other places in the north who are still being detained by armed elements in the hills areas.

ARMY, ADF ADOPT STRINGENT SECURITY MEASURES IN NORTH

NC111335 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Oct 79 NC

[Text] It is worth noting that the army command, the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] and the internal security forces have taken stringent security measures along the entire Beirut-Tripoli coastal road and in the area of the north. These forces now have motorized patrols. Furthermore, they have set up more security barricades and ordered the various forces to storm any place in which it is believed kidnaped people are being held.

As far as the situation in the capital is concerned, the Beirut Harbor remained inoperative today for the fourth successive day because of sniper fire in the area and in the commercial sector. Furthermore, the Beirut Harbor dockers took a cautious attitude toward the security situation because two of their colleagues were hit bysniper fire yesterday. The dockers demanded that total security be insured within the harbor so that they can resume work.

SYRIAN, PALESTINIAN SNIPER FIRE REPORTED IN BEIRUT

NC112000 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 11 Oct 79 NC

[Text] The Syrian and Palestinian forces stationed in the buildings of Al-'Utaybah, Al-Adaliyah and Al-Batrun have continued their sniper fire on Al-Jummayzah, empire and the old market.

Along the coast from Ad-Damur, Sidon and Tyre, armed Palestinians are patrolling the area on the pretext of watching for Israeli gunboats.

SYRIAN FORCES WITHDRAW FROM CERTAIN POSITIONS

NC111957 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 11 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Some 150 vehicles, personnel carriers, trucks, jeeps and artillery carriers withdrew today from the areas of Sinn Al Fil, Jisr Al Basha and Chevrolet together with their crews. These vehicles assembled at 1730 today and headed eastward to Al Biqa' en route to Syria.

Other Syrian and Palestinian forces were seen this morning moving into the areas which the vehicles left. However, there are fewer replacement forces than the forces that left. A Voice of Lebanon radio correspondent says that there are approximately 40 percent fewer forces.

VOL: PALESTINIANS SHELL NEPALESE CONTINGENT

NC120845 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 12 Oct 79 NC

[Text] In the south, two boys from the township of Ibil as-Saqy were killed on the outskirts of Al-Mari when a landmine exploded as they were grazing their goats.

The Nepalese contingent's command in the eastern sector has announced that a group of Palestinians infiltrated the area and rocket-shelled a Nepalese post on Al-Khardali bridge.

It has been reported that the attack on the Nepalese unit followed the detention of two armed Palestinians who tried to infiltrate through the UN position into the area under the control of the Nepalese contingent.

BUTRUS SPEAKS TO JOURNALISTS ABOUT DEVELOPMENTS

NC111938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Contacts are continuing in New York between the United Nations and the delegates of the foreign and Arab states which can use their influence to facilitate the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 425 and 450 in conjunction with Lebanon's permanent UN delegation and under the supervision of Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, who is following the course of the contacts being held in this respect.

Placing things in their true perspective and in a manner far removed from the various settlements envisioned by plans being submitted from abroad, Minister Butrus today answered a question about reports being disseminated by some information media on a U.S. plan to establish a lasting peace in the south.

Minister Butrus said: Why do you exaggerate? Lebanon demands and insists on the full and appropriate implementation of Resolution 425 in accordance with a well thought-out program. UN prestige depends on the implementation of this resolution.

Butrus was asked: Is Lebanon making any moves in the Arab domain concerning the summit conference for which a date has been set?

He replied: Naturally, Lebanon will intensify its Arab contacts, especially with the PLO, in order to insure success for the summit conference.

Asked: Will the army enter the south before or after the summit conference?

Butrus answered: It is impossible for me to answer this question at this time. I believe that any measure that can be taken to implement Resolution 425 and lead to the restoration of the state's authority in the south and to the calming down of the situation is desirable. However, timing is a matter which is subject to numerous considerations about which it is difficult to speculate.

Asked about the accuracy of reports that 5,000 more soldiers will be added to the UNIFIL in the south, Minister Butrus said: I have no information about this. Furthermore, I doubt the authenticity of this report at this time.

JOINT FORCES LEADER MEETS SOVIET DIPLOMAT 11 OCT

JN120835 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 12 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader of the joint forces in southern Lebanon Al-Haj Isma'il received the Soviet charges d'affairs in Beirut yesterday.

The meeting was attended by members of the joint command of the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese nationalist movement in southern Lebanon.

During the meeting, the discussion centered on the situation in southern Lebanon, the latest Zionist attacks with the United States' support and the commotion in regard to deploying the Lebanese army in southern Lebanon.

The Soviet charges d'affairs said: We support the deployment of the army in the south in the interests of both the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. We also believe in finding a just solution to the Palestinian issue and establishing an independent Palestinian state.

The leader of the joint forces reviewed the stands of the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese nationalist movement on these issues, affirming that the joint forces will continue their steadfast defense and protection of their struggling masses in the steadfast south.

The Soviet charges d'affaires affirmed his support for the Palestinian issue and the people under the PLO and the Lebanese nationalist movement in their struggle against the Zionist enemy and imperialist plots.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

JN111634 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1400 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Vladimir Ivanovich Yukhin. The ambassador conveyed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from the Soviet leaders.

Joint Permanent Committee Meets

JN111455 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Moscow, 11 October--The Syrian-Soviet Permanent Committee held the first meeting of its fourth session yesterday. Dr George Huraniyah, Syrian minister of state for planning affairs, headed the Syrian side while the Soviet side was headed by Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The meeting was attended by Syrian Ambassador to the USSR Jabr al-Kafri. During the meeting, speeches were exchanged on bilateral economic cooperation and means to strengthen it in the future.

The heads of the delegations stressed the importance of convening this session before President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the USSR. Following the meeting of the Permanent Committee, the subcommittees continued with their work.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM RETURNS FROM GULF TOUR

JN112137 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus from Abu Dhabi this evening where he had conveyed a verbal message from President Hafiz al-Asad to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. It is to be recalled that Khaddam had conveyed similar messages to the Qatari and Bahraini amirs.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES BRITISH STATE MINISTER

JN061325 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs, has outlined the Syrian Arab stand on the Middle East issue. 'Adi also emphasized that the Camp David accords are a serious threat to peace in the area.

This came in a meeting today with Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign affairs. 'Adi also stressed the need for active West European efforts to reach a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East.

BA'TH PARTY'S AL-AHMAR RECEIVES ERITREAN OFFICIAL

JN112154 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, this evening received the delegation representing the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] Revolutionary Council under brother Ahmad Nasir, chairman of the council and chairman of the ELF Executive Committee.

At the outset of the meeting, the comrade assistant secretary general welcomed the brother chairman and members of the ELF Revolutionary Council. Brother Nasir then presented a review of the circumstances through which the Eritrean revolution is passing on the political and military levels, asserting the revolution's determination to continue the struggle to achieve the Eritrean people's objectives in determining their future and in confronting the war of annihilation which is being launched by the Ethiopian forces against the Eritrean people.

Brother Nasir and the brother members of the delegation expressed their appreciation and that of the Eritrean people for the support given by the Ba'th party and its revolutionary government to the Eritrean revolution for the sake of its victory and the realization of its objectives of freedom and independence.

The comrade assistant secretary general explained the political circumstances through which the Arab area is passing and their repercussions on the Eritrean revolution. He reiterated the party's and the government's principled and firm stand in support of the Eritrean people to achieve their desired objectives and national independence.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL CONGRATULATES DRPK PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

JN120845 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 11 Oct 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and head of the Foreign Relations Office, has sent the following cable of congratulations to the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] Central Committee on the 34th anniversary of the party's establishment:

The Central Committee of the KWP, Pyongyang: Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the Ba'th Party National Command, it gives me pleasure to send you warmest congratulations on the 34th anniversary of the KWP's establishment. This was the fruition of the long struggle waged by the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song.

On this occasion, we would like to express our militant solidarity with the KWP and the friendly Korean people in their struggle to score further successes and victories aimed at the peaceful and independent reunification of the Korean homeland and the establishment of an advanced socialist society.

We would also like to express our happiness over the continuous development and promotion of the militant relations between our two peoples, parties and countries in the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and their agents.

Esteemed comrades, please accept our heartfelt greetings.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID RECEIVES OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL

LD112036 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN Party secretary general, this morning received at his office at the presidency of the republic, OPEC Secretary General Ortiz. The meeting was attended by Minister of Energy and Petrochemical Industries Belkacem Nabi.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS LIBERIAN, CUBAN, CONGO COUNTERPARTS

LD112040 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Member of the Political Bureau and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Benyahia continues his talks and consultations in New York, where he is attending the 34th session of the UN General Assembly. He met with the foreign ministers of Liberia, the Congo and Cuba.

In his meeting with his Liberian counterpart, Benyahia reviewed the Saharan issue in light of the recommendations approved by the African summit conference of Monrovia and the nonalinement conference in Havana. They also discussed the questions of the Middle East and southern Africa. He discussed the same subjects with the foreign ministers of the People's Congo and Cuba.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA INTERVIEWED ON SAHARA PROBLEM

LD111324 Rabat MAP in English 1232 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, Oct 11, (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign minister, stated here Wednesday in an interview with the French news agency "AFP" that the attack launched by the POLISARIO against the southern Moroccan town Smara, derived from its leaders' political intentions to make a dramatic move, in accordance with the current or the coming diplomatic activities regarding the Sahara problem. "They wanted to flatten Morocco and try to destabilize it," stated Boucetta, "but they made a fundamental mistake. First of all, because the Sahara is not for Morocco 'a cyclical affair' but a basic question on which the whole Moroccan people is unified. On the other hand, if the POLISARIO and those who arm and support it think that they can wear Morocco out, they are mistaken." Boucetta outlined further that Smara is quiet and that newsmen can go there. "The town has never been occupied. We were expecting the attack, the columns which were preparing to launch the attack were observed," precised the foreign minister.

On the other hand, Boucetta said that the suggestion made by King Hassan II of Morocco, regarding the holding of a meeting of all the countries bordering the Sahara to establish cooperation between them, is considered as an important idea that must be thoroughly examined.

"Some countries see in this suggestion an inter-African cooperation, others an Arab-African cooperation, and finally some other countries see in it an Afro-Arab-European cooperation," added Boucetta.

The minister outlined that such a meeting might be the context in which solutions would be looked for to settle the several conflicts in the region: The Algerian-Moroccan conflict on the Sahara, the difference between Chad and Libya, the conflicts between Tunisia and its neighbours.

Boucetta finally said that Algeria and Libya were quarreling over the POLISARIO, and that the Soviet arms used by the POLISARIO were mostly conveyed through Libya.

BOUCETTA REPORTS RESULTS OF ISLAMIC GROUP'S MEETING AT UN

LD111326 Rabat MAP in English 1226 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, Oct 11 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, and president of the Islamic Conference, held here Wednesday evening a press conference, in which he announced the decisions made during the meetings of the Islamic group at the United Nations.

Boucetta said that the agenda of these meetings included several points, namely the election of the Islamic conference new secretary general, and the coordination of Islamic countries positions during the UN General Assembly.

Regarding the coordination of Islamic countries positions, Boucetta said that a particular interest had been granted to the Palestinian issue and to al-Qods. He also evoked his contacts with the Pope John Paul II before the latter's visit to the United States and his historical speech at the UN. The president of the Islamic Conference further indicated that the Islamic group decided to request the holding of a special General Assembly of the United Nations, to study the Palestinian and the al-Qods issues, mainly the al-Qods issue as it threatens peace and security in the world.

He went on saying that the Islamic group examined the recent developments of the situation in south Lebanon, as well as the social and economic issues interesting the Islamic minorities in Cyprus, south of the Philippines and Eritrea.

Boucetta concluded his press conference stating that the Islamic group at the UN decided to work jointly during the present session of the UN General Assembly and to spare no efforts for peace and security in the world.

TUNISIA

SAUDI ENVOY DEPARTS AFTER MEETING WITH BOURGUIBA

LD102104 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] The envoy of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Prince Turki al-Faysal, to President Bourguiba, left Tunis this afternoon. Before his departure he said that he had delivered a message to President Bourguiba from the Saudi monarch concerning the current situation in the Arab world, particularly the holding of an Arab summit conference. He added that President Bourguiba has welcomed the convening of an Arab summit. He pointed out that the Arab League council, which will meet on foreign ministerial level, will study the topics to be discussed by the conference.

WESTERN SAHARA

MOROCCO CLAIMS 400 'MERCENARIES' KILLED IN 6-HOUR BATTLE

LD112055 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Ministry of Information communique]

[Text] On 10 October the Royal Armed Forces encountered a group of mercenaries who were making a desperate attempt to seize the important Sid (Wijdi Rami) pass, south of Wadi Dar'ah on the road leading to the Zag region of southern Morocco. The column consisted of 100 military vehicles.

A fierce battle lasted from 0600 to 1200, in which the fighting was ferocious and various weapons were used. Under pressure from the Royal Armed Forces and because of the mounting losses suffered by the enemy, his ranks were scattered, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the battlefield. Chaos prevailed in the ranks of the mercenaries, who had to abandon a vast quantity of weapons and munitions. The Royal Air Force intervened to give chase to those who were on the run, destroying a number of military vehicles.

Six soldiers of our forces were martyred and seven wounded, while 400 of the enemy were killed and 57 vehicles were completely destroyed. Most of them were ablaze.

It may be pointed out that among the bodies which were left by the mercenaries on the battlefield, there were a number of men who appeared to be uncircumcized.

SAHARANS REPORTEDLY TAKE TOWN, KILL 57 MOROCCAN TROOPS

LD121008 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sources close to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry in Hausa, in the liberated territories, have said that on 10 October Saharan fighters attacked and occupied the town of (Tlijli), south of Uad Draa. The same sources explained that 57 Royal soldiers were killed and 39 were wounded, and 2 others were taken prisoner, including a (?sergeant). The same sources added that the town was occupied for several hours, during which all military installations in the town were destroyed.

SDAR COMMUNIQUE: EL AAIUN MARKET SET ABLAZE

LD111635 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Masses of Saharan people in El Aaiun rejoiced on hearing news of the attack on Smara. A Saharan Arab Democratic Republic Information Ministry statement issued yesterday said popular resistance inside occupied Saharan towns is developing. Leaflets were distributed and slogans were written on walls in El Aaiun, calling for the withdrawal of occupation forces and saluting the victory at Smara. "The resistance action was crowned by setting the market of El Aaiun on fire." The statement adds that the Moroccan authorities arrested many people.

SDAR DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON COMBAT SUCCESSES

LD111519 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 5 Oct 79 p 15 LD

[Giorgio Migliardi undated interview in (Rabuni) with Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Minister Brahim Ghali: "As-Sadat's Weapons for Hassan Fall Into Saharans' Hands"]

[Text] (Rabuni)--The POLISARIO Front has captured in battle weapons supplied to Morocco by Egypt. SDAR Defense Minister Brahim Ghali showed us, among the impressive military arsenal captured during the two latest major operations by POLISARIO Front guerrillas, a dozen SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles and five "double-barrelled" 23mm antiaircraft guns mounted on massive trucks. "This is equipment manufactured in the Eastern bloc countries," Ghali told us, "but it is part of a consignment of weapons sent to Hassan II by As-Sadat 2 months ago." "It proves," he added, "the close relations of cooperation between the two regimes, which were hidden for a long time, and also shows how As-Sadat has decided to use his weapons against an oppressed people rather than against the enemy of the Arab nation, which has now become his ally."

President As-Sadat announced recently in an interview with a Cairo newspaper that Egypt was supplying weapons to Morocco. As the Saharan minister confirmed, these include MIG aircraft.

A great tent city stands in the desert 70 km from the Tindouf oasis. There is nothing but soil, stones and sand. We were in the camp for Saharan refugees named after the capital of the Western Sahara, El Aaiun. El Aaiun is almost 500 km from here, on the shores of the Atlantic: It is now occupied by Moroccan troops. The refugees--mainly women and children who escaped the Moroccan airforce's napalm bombings at the end of 1975--attended with us the procession of the "great war booty." Their eyes betrayed hopes of a return. The children made victory V-signs with their fingers.

It was the Saharan Foreign Minister who displayed the booty to us. In his khaki battledress and with his sideburns and long black moustache, he seemed very much at ease amid this very modern war materiel. To prove this point, with a cigarette in his mouth, he demonstrated how "even a Saharan can drive a sophisticated tank," performing some maneuvers in one of the five SK-105 tanks captured from the Moroccans. It is of Austro-French manufacture, he told us, and is also known as the "tank hunter" because of its speed. "Morocco," he added, received 80 of this type last year, but apart from the 5 which we have captured intact, we have destroyed another 10." Now it seems that the POLISARIO Front will also be able to use armored vehicles in its guerrilla warfare.

The rest of the loot filed past us. There were more than 120 military vehicles, all with the green license plates, star and crown of the Moroccan realm. There were 80 big GMT and Unimog trucks loaded with crates of ammunition, a dozen medium trucks, several tank trucks and mobile cranes and several dozen jeeps.

It comprised almost the entire equipment of the two Moroccan columns attacked by the POLISARIO Front at dawn on 16 September in a battle that lasted only 3 hours--a further demonstration of how the Moroccan soldiers are practically refusing to fight, surrendering vast quantities of military equipment intact to the guerrilla fighters. One of the two columns was on its way to reinforce defenses at (Zag); it was attacked at (Lengab), 40 km northwest of this important base in southern Morocco. The other column was on its way from (Zag) to "escort" the arriving column. The result of the battle was over 600 Moroccan soldiers killed and 41 taken prisoner. The captured equipment included 290 tons of ammunition and tank trucks carrying 121 tons of fuel.

Brahim Ghali told us that the war has now reached a turning point, despite recent aid from Egypt and French military supplies (some of the Mirages which Morocco has bought from France are already operational and are based at Smara, Western Sahara), the Moroccan Army, the Saharan minister said, is completely demoralized: "In any case, we have managed to dissuade it completely from resisting our attacks." Despite the annexation of the part of the Western Sahara which was administered by Mauritania, Morocco now controls only a small number of strongholds. First at Bir Enzaran and then at (Lebuirate) and (Lengab) Hassan II's forces suffered serious defeats. Brahim Ghali assured us that other important bases and cities in southern Morocco will soon be attacked by POLISARIO Front guerrillas. But the Saharan minister did not rule out the possiblity of direct negotiations with Morocco: "We have invited Morocco to begin negotiations with us in Bamako, Mali, under OAU auspices." "Our only sincere desire," Brahim Ghali added, "is to reach a peaceful and just solution which will guarantee our people their right to self-determination, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The Saharan army chief, however, seemed skeptical regarding proposals of "mediation" such as the one recently made by Bourguiba. The Tunisian president proposed a meeting with Hassan II and Algerian President Chadli in Tunis to find a solution to the problem. "We reject any form of mediation," Ghali said, "which ignores the POLISARIO Front and the Saharan Republic. These are merely attempts to extricate the King of Morocco from the isolation into which he has been forced in all international forums, from the OAU to the nonalined movement and the United Nations." In any case Algeria has also rejected these mediations. "The point at issue does not concern Algeria and Morocco," Algiers asserts, "but is between Morocco and the POLISARIO Front."

The example of Mauritania, which signed "a definitive peace" with the Saharan Front on 5 August, shows the only path which can open the roads to peace, within stability and respect for the various political and social options of the countries of the region. But it is peace which can only be achieved through the recognition of the POLISARIO Front and of the Saharan people's right to return to their land and to have their own independence, like the other peoples of the region.

DAYAN RETURNS FROM STRASBOURG, COMMENTS REPORTED

TA111915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that it is not the settlements themselves which bother the Egyptians, but rather their difficulty in explaining Israel's settlement policy to other Arab countries. He was speaking an hour ago upon his return from Strasbourg, where he met with the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali.

Dayan said that the false descriptions of the settlements emanating from Israel are the reason for the decline in the relations with Egypt and are also the basis for arguments raised by European countries and Jewish communities against Israel.

Further Details

TA112026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 11 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has announced that he would resign from the Cabinet if it decides to change its policy stipulating that no privately-owned lands in the territories should be appropriated. Speaking at Ben-Gurion Airport upon his return from Strasbourg, Dayan said that settlements should only be set up on government-owned land and that no privately-owned land should be requisitioned unless it is for military or security needs. He expressed the hope that in fact the Cabinet will not change its policy. In Zurich, the foreign minister convened the Israeli ambassadors in Western Europe to discuss Israel's information policy, primarily on the issue of settlements. The foreign minister said the European countries' support for Israel is waning, whereas their support for the Arabs is increasing on the issue of the settlements as well as on other matters. On the other hand, he encountered understanding and support for other Israeli positions. He thinks the erroneous reports from Israel are the reason for the difficulties facing the information campaign to explain the settlement issue.

EGYPT'S TEL AVIV EMBASSY TO OPEN ON SCHEDULE 26 Feb

TA111629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Egypt will open its embassy in Tel Aviv on 26 February 1980 even if the negotiations on the Palestinian issue are not really solved, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs told our Paris correspondent, Freddie Eytan. He emphasized that Egypt wishes to entrench the normalization.

At the same time, Ghali noted that if the negotiations should reach a deadlock and if, by April 1980, Israel does not make any concessions, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry would recommend that a UN-sponsored international conference be convened, with the participation of the two superpowers. A special committee dealing with such a possibility already exists in the Cairo Foreign Ministry.

The Israeli concessions Ghali demands are: that no more settlements be set up in the territories;that no more lands be bought; that political prisoners be released and that Israel's military presence in the towns of Judaea and Samaria be restricted. The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs thinks that if Israel makes these concessions, he will be able to ask the Palestinians and the PLO to join the peace talks.

RABIN ON AUTONOMY, PLO, SETTLEMENTS, SINAI SUPERVISION

TA101703 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT Oct 79 TA

[Interview with MK Yitzhaq Rabin by Yitzhaq Golan, Razi Barqay and 'Uzi Benziman within the framework of the weekly "news conference"; interviewers' voices indistinguishable--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Would you be prepared to say that, under certain conditions, we need to and can speak with the PLO; and, the second point, how will you explain during your upcoming tour of the United States the settlements in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] With regard to the first question, I have no difficulty. When I was prime minister I thought and today I think, I am even convinced, that there is no room for negotiations with the PLO. It is easy for me to explain this issue. I have no problems at all. Why should it not be easy to explain? It will be more difficult for me when I am asked "what do you think should be done to lessen the talking with the PLO," because the differences of opinion between the Labor Party, the Alinement and the government are not over the almost general national agreement that we will not hold negotiations with the PLO, but over what should be done. I am not one of the supporters of the autonomy idea. I think that the very fact of putting forward the autonomy proposal by Israel, as an Israeli idea, requires a Palestinian partner, something which per se increases the prestige of the PLO. As is known, my opinion has been and remains that the partner to a solution of the problem to our east must be Jordan, the Jordanian Government. As for the issue of the settlements, I have never concealed my views. I said in the past that I was opposed--this is also known in the United States, it is certainly known by the Jewish community--that I have never believed in settlement in areas densely populated by Arabs and so...

[Question] Permit me just one interpolation, that it was you who set up Qaddum...

[Answer] I did not set up Qaddum. I made a temporary arrangement for the transfer of the Sabastiyah settlers to Qaddum, but not with the aim of its becoming a permanent settlement. I bear the responsibility for that. But let us return to the issue. As for the settlements themselves, after all, in accordance with the Camp David agreements, the framework agreement for peace in the Middle East does not negate settlement anywhere during the 3-year interim period. I do not think that this is a correct policy, but at least formally, in accordance with the agreement signed between Egypt and Israel, there is nothing to prevent Israel--and I repeat and emphasize: I think this is an error on the part of the government--at least formally, there is nothing to prevent setting up settlements.

[Question] Mr Rabin, in the final analysis, your political solution, if I have understood it correctly, with regard to the West Bank is the Jordanian option with the creation of some sort of confederative structure which will include Jordan, Israel and the West Bank. How realistic is this, in fact? After all, when you were the prime minister, you had the opportunity to hold a dialog with King Husayn and to find a solution for the West Bank, and you learned that his condition was a complete withdrawal, from East Jerusalem as well. How realistic is this today?

[Answer] I will answer you. We have to learn from what happened in the past. It does not necessarily fit in with today's reality. Why?

First of all, the Camp David agreements and their first result, the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, are today the basis for Israel's policy under any government which may come since any international commitment by an Israeli government which has been ratified by the Knesset is binding, and I believe that it will also be binding in the future, on any government to come. The format determined in Camp David says: Peace with Egypt now, a 5-year interim period for everything involving the West Bank, under the title of autonomy, and only after that a search for a permanent solution for all the problems to our east, with Egypt also not having given up its demand for Israel's withdrawal to the pre-Six Day War green line. When this format has been realized between Israel and Egypt, with U.S. backing, it will in my opinion be easier for Jordan to come and take part. If Israel proposes--with the agreement of Egypt and the United States and in accordance with the details included in the Camp David agreements concerning Israeli rights--a partnership in the rule while at the same time handing over the administration of the affairs of the Palestinian citizens of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Jordan--with a larger involvement by Jordan during the interim period so that it will be able to influence and have actual political control over the population, and with the addition of a willingness on the part of the Likud government--I would have no objections provided that this position--that we would be willing to hand over parts of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, within the framework of a comprehensive arrangement for a permanent solution, to Jordan as part of a Jordanian-Palestinian state--had been placed before the voters in the May 1977 elections.

The fact that Jordan could not do anything alone is in my view reasonable, but I cannot be certain. I assume that it is reasonable to expect that Jordan will be prepared to join in after the format has been determined by the main Arab state--Egypt--since reference at this stage is only to an interim period. I agree with you. If we were to demand today that Jordan agree to territorial compromise, the whole thing would explode. Similarly if we were to demand territorial compromise from Egypt today in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, the whole thing would explode. I am not proposing that we demand that Jordan now agree to the Allon plan or to half of the Allon plan. All I am proposing is that Jordan should be the partner for the interim period on the basis of what I have said: Israeli-Jordanian partnership during the interim period with each side--just as is the case with Egypt now--reserving the right to continue its demands: the Jordanians, a comprehensive withdrawal, we, withdrawal, but not comprehensive.

[Question] Mr Rabin, you recalled the peace agreements with Egypt. What is the source of the latest misunderstandings and the differing interpretations of the peace agreement with Egypt on the issues of the Sinai supervision and of the oil and its price. Did we not know what we signed?

[Answer] I suggest you ask the government people who held the negotiations and are holding the negotiations. I have two general comments. With regard to the oil issue, I would recommend to Israel, to the Government of Israel, not to turn the oil issue into what appears to be a cardinal one. Why? As soon as the Government of Israel comes along and says, "the question of whether the peace process exists or not hinges on the price of the oil," we are providing justification for Europe, for the United States--the whole of whose economy is affected by the flow of Arab fuel and the price of the Arab fuel--to say "sorry, if you can turn the issue of the cost of the oil into a cardinal problem in the political process, why can we not do the same? Why must we not, so as to guarantee an oil flow in the quantities required to maintain our standard of living, our economy, why must we not, in connection with the price of oil, demand from you political solutions you do not want?"

So we must hold the negotiations on the oil matters on a commercial basis and not turn this into a political problem which determines whether there will be peace or not, whether the process will continue or not.

[Question] Is this also your position concerning the Sinai supervision issue?

[Answer] Concerning the supervision issue, I have certain experience for the period of the interim settlement and before that, from the period of the disengagement agreement. I learned during that period that neither the United Nations nor the Americans have ever deterred a violation as long as the violation was not a gross one. I am not speaking, because I have no experience of that, about a total violation of the entire government. If a few more tanks were brought in, or a few more guns, or a missile battery was move in, or the number of people, troops, was increased--I do not remember any time, during the whole period when I was in office as prime minister, when the Americans, with their photos and their early warning stations, or the United Nations, with the 5,000 UNEF troops, ever acted as a deterrent. It was always we who did so, and when we discovered, violations we demanded a check. After we discovered and demanded a check, there was such a check. Therefore, practically speaking, when the other side keeps the agreement in the main and violates it a little, the key is the Israeli capability. This applies as long as we are on the Ra's Muhammad-Al-'Arish line, although the conditions for a discovery by Israel will be much more difficult than they were during the disengagement agreement and even after the interim agreement, when we withdrew in relation to the line which existed during the disengagement agreement. Therefore, practically speaking, what Israel does not succeed in discovering will not be found for us by anybody else. The second question was a political one: Did the United States, when it promised what it promised in the agreement, keep its promises? In this regard, I have heard different interpretations all the time, mostly to the effect that the agreement was formulated in such a way that the Americans promised the multinational force at Stage B. I want to say: I remember the period just before the Six Day War when many Israelis, on senior levels too, were under the illusion that the multinational naval force would safeguard the Straits of Tiran. There is not an iota of reality in the possibility of the United States establishing a multinational force. Just as it was on the eve of the Six Day War, so it is today as well. If the United States wants to do something, it can do it alone. Anybody who is relying on a multinational force, which will not be a UN force given the attitude of the Security Council, is relying on an illusion.

[Question] I would like to return to your response on the matter of Jordan. The main pressure on us in the political and publicity spheres is the Palestinian issue, the matter of the PLO. How do you, in fact, propose solving it? How do you ease the situation by your Jordanian solution?

[Answer] In my opinion, part of the Palestinian issue is an Israeli product. Many Americans--congressmen, senators, administration officials--have told me: Look, the concept of autonomy for the inhabitants, as expressed in the Camp David agreements, is not a U.S. idea or an Egyptian idea, it is an Israeli idea. Can an agreement be reached both on the format of the autonomy and, of course, on its implementation? They then go on to say: I assume that you proposed something which you seriously mean to carry out. Can this be done without a Palestinian element, without a Palestinian partner? The Israeli idea of autonomy is what sharpened most tangibly the need for a Palestinian partner.

Now, you have both the Americans and maybe the Egyptians as well--I know the Americans better--saying: Let us achieve, if not a solution to the autonomy, at least negotiations in which a Palestinian element is a partner. The PLO has scored several achievements, not merely in this context. I think introducing the idea of autonomy was like throwing oil on a fire. And I believe that there is no democracy in the Arab world. As-Sadat does not rule by the force of democracy, nor does Al-Asad; no Arab ruler in the Arab world rules by force of democracy. And I do not see anything wrong in us putting forward the idea that the partner should be Husayn. I am also a witness to the fact that Egypt is always putting forward the idea of the inclusion of Jordan in the talks. Voices are also being heard in the United States, although perhaps not so much in the Carter administration where the voices are different from those of the U.S. public. And I think that Israel, by not proposing the Jordanian partner as a substitute for the Palestinian partner, is contradicting all its intentions and causing the prestige of the PLO to rise.

[Question] Mr Rabin, even if it was against your will, the Knesset approved the agreement, including the autonomy, and I assume that 'Uzi Benziman was referring to the Palestinians on the basis of that agreement. What is your reply?

[Answer] I think...

[Question] I would like to remind you that yesterday President Carter again said he would not speak with the PLO unless it recognized Israel and its right to exist and 242, and if it did recognize...

[Answer] Let us not deal with hypothetical problems because, first of all, if Carter already said, or the Carter administration stated in 1977, that if the PLO agrees, even with reservations, to Resolution 242, the United States will regard it as a legitimate interlocutor. Why an agreement with reservations? Because 242 does not mention the Palestinian issue. Furthermore, the Americans told the PLO: If you say that you accept, even with reservations, Resolution 242, we will say that this is in effect a recognition of Israel's right to exist. The PLO has not been asked to say this wholeheartedly, and despite this, more than 2 years have passed and the PLO has not accepted the U.S. proposal. So I do not want to deal with hypothetical problems. I am looking for a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem. This can be achieved if we do not sever the solution to the Palestinian problem from the territory, the population and the regime east of the Jordan River, that is, the Kingdom of Jordan.

DAVAR ON EXPECTED DIFFICULTIES IN PEACE PROCESS

TA111320 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Oct 79 p 7 TA

[Dov Eppel article: "Foreign Policy Is Not a Card Game"]

[Excerpts] In the blaze of the dispute and complaints against the United States about the fact that President Carter did not keep his promise (in the 26 March 1979 letter to the prime minister of Israel) to establish a multinational force to supervise the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, one tiny detail has been forgotten. What will happen if the countries to whom the United States has suggested that they send troops and officers to Sinai as part of a multination force respond, thank you very much for the kind proposal, but we do not want to get involved in this matter?

Carter's letter to Begin said that the United States would do its best to guarantee that the Security Council agree to the permanent use of UN forces in the thinned-out zones of Sinai. However, Carter took into account that the Soviet Union, because of its opposition to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, might use its veto on the use of UN forces to supervise the implementation of the treaty. In order to prepare for such a possibility, the U.S. President promised the prime minister of Israel, in the same letter, that if the Security Council would not carry out the arrangements required in the areas to be evacuated by the IDF in Sinai, he would take steps to guarantee the foundation of a multinational force (instead of the UN forces) which would be acceptable to all sides.

Without going into the details of the agreement let us again ask: On what is the hope based, that in future years there will be countries who will agree to establish the multinational force? Who will maintain this force financially and for how long? And, finally--what is the international body to whom the supervisor of the multinational force will be responsible, to whom will he report on what is happening in the thinned-out zone and to whom will he report on violations, if there are such, of the peace treaty conditions by the Egyptian or Israeli sides? Who will be able to prevent the countries who establish the multinational force from removing their units from the region in the event of tension between Israel and Egypt?

It is already, now, possible to predict that Israel will be forced, in less than 2 years, to warn President Carter that it will delay the final evacuations of the IDF forces from Sinai, that is, among other areas, from Sharm ash-Shaykh and the Rafah approaches, if no acceptable solution is found to the problem of the supervision over the implementation of the treaty. There is practically no doubt that in this context a grave crisis is to be expected in the relations between us and Washington, if in the meantime no other crisis breaks out, because of the failure of the negotiations over autonomy for the Palestinians or because of a worsening of the situation on the Israeli-Syrian front.

It is very doubtful whether it is possible to take the rumors about Jordan's joining the talks seriously. After all, why should King Husayn quarrel with Syria and Iraq, with Libya and the PLO, by sending the foreign minister or minister of the interior of the Amman government to the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks on autonomy for the Palestinians which will guarantee Israel the right to requisition land for the purposes of Jewish settlement in Judaea and Samaria?

Ministers Tamir and Burg possibly think they put forward an excellent claim, one very logical, for the justification of the Israeli Government's decision on permitting the sale of land in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Jews: How can it be that Jews should be able to buy land all over the world, but not in Judaea and Samaria? However, in this claim by them, they are ignoring one small detail: Nowhere in the world, other than in the regions between the green line and the Jordan River, is there an Israeli military government which seizes or requisitions land for security purposes and for the aim of civilian settlement of Jews against the will of the local population.

How can one conceive that Husayn will decide to join the autonomy talks in order to make it easier for Dr Burg to convince the Egyptians and Jordanians that autonomy means self-administration for the Arab inhabitants, without legislative insitutions and without ownership of their land?

It cannot be assumed that Husayn will give up his nice status as the good boy and patriotic king of the Arab world and put his healthy body into a sick autonomy bed.

Without getting involved in predictions, we can, then, expect worrying and even dangerous crises during the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. This is in spite of the fact that real differences of opinion have been revealed between Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, who believes that a solution to the Palestinian problem is essential to guarantee the stability of the Egyptian-Israeli peace, and As-Sadat who makes things easier by saying that he will face that issue when he has to and that he can get along over the next 2 years without the Palestinians.

The basic problem is that the Government of Israel is aiming at implementing the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty while ignoring the pointed fact that the implementation of the treaty and guaranteeing its stability will not take the form of exchanges of tourists and journalists or even by exchanging ambassadors (who can always be recalled) but by fulfilling additional conditions with practical importance. Only if these conditions are fulfilled will there be any guarantee that the peace treaty will go into the history of the Middle East and not remain a passing episode whose practical results were only those of Sinai being returned to Egypt without a war.

We must not forget that foreign policy is not a game of chess, and even more not a card game. It is true that there is an element of a game in political moves, but cards or chessmen are not alike and the players can play according to how they feel, while nations are groups of people, with desires and reactions of their own.

The trend toward treating the running of foreign policy as though it were a game of chess or cards, without considering the unique nature of historical processes and their influence on various moves from the viewpoints of the peoples involved in these moves, may end not in the personal failure of the players-politicians, but in heavy losses for the peoples involved.

KNESSET COMMITTEE DECIDES TO LINK INCOME TAX TO INDEX

TA101524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Oct 79 TA

[Excerpt] The Knesset Finance Committee has endorsed the Cabinet's proposal that the income tax gradations be fully linked to the [cost of living] index as of this month. Eleven members voted for this proposal, two opposed it and one abstained.

According to this decision, the 25-percent rate will apply to those earning no more than 11,600 Israeli pounds a month, the 35-percent rate will apply to those earning from 11,600 to 21,300 pounds, and those earning from 21,300 to 25,200 pounds will have to pay 45 percent income tax.

MA'ARIV REPORTS WEST BANKERS RELUCTANT TO SELL LAND

TA111040 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Oct 79 p 15 TA

[By Yosef Tzuriyel]

[Text] The government's decision to grant Jews permission to buy land in Judaea and Samaria has not yet had any effect in the field and the impression is that this decision has even deterred landowners from selling land to public bodies.

It is true that only 3 weeks have passed since the government decision, but the prevailing opinion in Arab circles, as well as in the military government, is identical, and in essence it is: In the existing political situation in Judaea and Samaria, it is impossible to buy and sell land other than in an intricate way and in the deepest secrecy.

An estate agent from Judaea and Samaria said that as long as all the local Arabs knew that the Israeli authorities did not permit the purchase of land, it was possible to make deals in secrecy without giving the seller away in any way.

Today--the same source said--the very fact of the existence of the permission is causing fear among many landowners, and there have already been some who have expressed regret and retracted their intentions of selling land even to public bodies which can keep a secret.

One of the mayors said yesterday: "If the decision to permit Jews to buy land in the West Bank was intended for political objectives in Israel, then it has achieved its aim. But if anyone in the government thought that this decision would create a 'land sellers' market,' he was making a mistake."

In the mayor's opinion a new situation has now been created: Arab landowners are being cautious about any negotiations on land matters and it is not important whether the reference is to an anonymous Jew or to a recognized Jewish institution.

However, these are evaluations based on a new decision, and all those dealing with matters of land in Judaea and Samaria intend to wait several more months in order to see what effect this decision will have.

MILITARY VIEW FEASIBILITY OF U.S. LEBANON INITIATIVE

TA1120Ø9 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Senior Israeli elements believe it would be impossible to reach a comprehensive cease-fire in Lebanon despite the U.S. initiative as long as there is a massive Syrian presence there as well as the large military infrastructure of the terrorists. However, it might be possible to reach an understanding on stabilizing the cease-fire in southern Lebanon. Our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir reports on Israel's position toward the U.S. initiative in regard to the Lebanese issue:

[Nir] Senior security elements emphasize that no official U.S. proposal for a cease-fire in Lebanon has been submitted to Israel, and thus there has been no real discussion of the issue. So far, only unofficial contacts and exchanges of ideas have taken place, during which the Israeli position in principle regarding the Lebanese issue was explained to the United States. The details of this position are:

First, complete settlement of the Lebanese problem depends--so Israel maintains--on the withdrawal of the Syrians and the uprooting of the PLO's infrastructure. Until such an arrangement is reached, Israel will not permit any harm to be done to Major Haddad's strip of enclaves, whether this is inflicted by Lebanese Army forces or UN forces which will deploy in that area. As long as all of Lebanon is under Syrian guardianship, the strip of enclaves will be given Israeli protection.

Second, a halt in the terrorists' infiltration and firing from the southern Lebanese border can definitely result in the termination of IDF retaliatory fire in that region. However, Israel will not halt its preventive actions in all of Lebanon as long as terrorism--the responsibility for which is taken by Lebanese headquarters--aimed at Israeli targets abroad or in Israel itself emanates from bases in Lebanon.

Third, irrespective of terrorist activity in Lebanon, Israel will continue to collect aerial intelligence--that is, it will continue to carry out flights over Lebanon--as security needs demand in regard to any Arab country with which we do not have a peace treaty. The Syrian military presence in Lebanon emphasizes this need. If the terrorist activity ceases, we may be able to decrease the number of overflights, but we will not be able to stop them altogether.

In light of the gap between the Israeli position and what is known about the positions of the Syrians and the terrorists in Lebanon, the Israeli security elements believe that the United States will not find it easy to achieve anything beyond a stabilization of the cease-fire in the southern region of Lebanon.

IDF SPOKESMAN DENIES PLO REPORT ON AIR CLASH

TA111618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The IDF spokesman denied reports from Beirut by a senior PLO source on a clash between Syrian and Israeli aircraft in Lebanese airspace. The PLO source claimed that the battle took place in the early morning hours in the skies over the town of Damur, about 12 km south of Beirut. He emphasized that no aircraft was downed.

The headquarters of the Syrian forces in Lebanon refused to comment on this, whereas an official PLO spokesman said that he was not sure that a dogfight had actually taken place.

To repeat, the IDF spokesman denied the reports.

CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE BRANCH COMMENTS ON AIR ACTIVITY

TA111214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Chief of the IDF's Intelligence Branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, thinks that there is a connection between Syria's aerial activity over Lebanon and Hafiz al-Asad's forthcoming trip to Moscow. According to Sagi, Al-Asad's visit, to take place within a few days, is meant to achieve a stronger Soviet commitment to Syria's positions as well as to receive increased military aid.

The chief of intelligence made these remarks in a meeting with correspondents on Arab affairs. He pointed out that Syria's declarations to the effect that it regards Lebanon's airspace as its own should be seriously taken into consideration. Answering a question by our correspondent Arye Gus, Major General Sagi said that he did not have any indications that Jordan may soon join the negotiations process.

TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN SOUTHERN LEBANON REPORTED

TA101812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The terrorists in southern Lebanon have renewed their activity over the last 24 hours after a relative lull of several weeks. Our correspondent in the north, Yehezqel HaMe'iri, reports that during the night the terrorists tried to cross, and maybe even to take control of, the Khardali bridge, which is held by the Norwegian troops in the UN force. They opened automatic fire and fired RPG's at the bridge and at (Tel Lubiyeh), which is held by the militias. This morning, they continued to snipe at the Norwegians and the militiamen. The Christians also discovered five improvized delayed-action bazookas with electronic operating equipment which were aimed at the Al-Qulay'ah road. They were dismantled about 10 minutes before they were set to go off. At noon, Major Haddad's men fired at terrorists concentrations in the area; since then it has been quiet there.

ENVOY TO KUWAIT HITS ATTEMPTS TO 'POISON' IRANIAN-ARAB TIES

LD111049 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 3 Oct 79 pp 1, 10 LD

[AL-WATAN political affairs editor's interview with the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait, 'Ali Shams Ardakani--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait has stated that there is artificial sedition aimed at poisoning Arab-Iranian relations by using all the methods of intrigue and estrangement such as concentrating on statements made by persons like Sadeq Rohani who have no influence and whose allegiance and motives are doubtful, stirring sectarian feelings between the Shi'ites and the Sunnites and talking about illusory dangers that exist only in the imagination of the enemies of Islam and the Muslims.

Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani added: I defy anyone to prove that Tehran has adopted any official statement in any way prejudicial to the feelings or sovereignty of any Arab state. Indeed, completely the reverse is true. Ever since its eruption, the Iranian revolution has taken a firm stand regarding the Arab nation--a stand that stems from its commitments, which are dictated by feelings of Islamic fraternity; commitments of a brother to a brother.

He then said: I do not wish to present a list of the steps the Iranian revolution has taken in order to prove this commitment--primarily to the Palestinian cause--but I will give some examples: When the revolution severed Iran's relations with Israel and thus lost $750 million in payments for Iranian oil which Israel failed to make, the revolution did so on the basis of its commitments. Despite the fact that Iran is not in practice in a state of war with Israel, the attitude adopted toward Israel was dictated by feelings of Islamic fraternity. It is on the same basis that Iran severed relations with As-Sadat's regime after the signing of the Camp David agreements, disregarding the $2 billion which Egypt owed Iran. Imam Khomeyni has also instructed the government to stop dealing with the Turkish Government until it severs relations with Israel. For the same reason, the imam believes that any Muslim country will be committing a sin against its religion if it deals with Israel while Israel continues to occupy Palestinian territory.

The Iranian ambassador added that Iran has halted its oil supplies to the Philippines because the Philippines Government is persecuting the Muslim population there. Then came the stipulation in the Iranian constitution that the Arabic language must be a compulsory subject at all levels of education--from the elementary schools up to the universities.

Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani said that many people disregard all these things, and Western news agencies deliberately conceal them from the Arabs in order to pave the way for sedition and estrangement. Instead of publicizing this positive aspect of the facts, we find them concentrating on the complete opposite--on the question of the Shi'ites and Sunnites and on the illusions of a man who has no standing or value, such as Sadeq Rohani.

Ambassador Ardakani added: That Israel, backed by the United States and the West, should harbor deep enmity toward the Iranian revolution is something that is understandable. What is not understood is that the way should be left wide open for the U.S. news media, which are dominated by the Jews, to toy with Arab-Iranian relations to such a dangerous degree. He added: Everybody must realize the wickedness of this plot aimed at barring the way to Islamic unity in which the Arabs and Iranians would stand side by side.

Those who are presenting a distorted image of the Iranian revolution to the Arabs are the enemies of us both--the Iranians and the Arabs. Since the revolution we--along with all Iran's economic and human capabilities--have stood shoulder to shoulder with the Arabs, but our enemies are trying to create barriers between us. We must not succumb to these attempts.

The reporter said: Statements made by a man of religion like Rohani have provoked the Arabs of the Gulf. Such provocations could have been easily checked.

The ambassador said: It is strange that we have not heard this man's name except in the Arab press, thanks to the role played by the Western news media. His name is not even mentioned in Iran's press. If you ask about him in Qom, no one will know him. He is a nobody in the Iranian revolution; besides, he is a suspect. I could have gone to him during my recent visit to Iran and warned him about the serious effects of his statements, but he did not deserve even a visit by me. So I sent someone to him with a message to this effect.

Ambassador Ardakani added: Rohani's brother, who is also a man of religion, was the former shah's representative in Europe. Furthermore, he played a suspect role against the Algerian revolution when he was based in Paris.

The reporter said: The son of Ayatollah Montazeri told AL-WATAN in Libya that Rohani is working for the U.S. CIA.

The ambassador said: I have no information about this, otherwise the man would have been brought to trial. I can affirm, however, that his activities conform with the CIA's aims in the area.

Six SAVAK officials in Kuwait

The reporter said: How do you assess Kuwait's relations with the revolutionary government in Iran?

The ambassador said: Our relations with Kuwait are good, despite all the fabricated storms, and our respect for the sovereignty of Kuwait and of all the Gulf states is paramount--a respect that stems, as I have said, from the commitments of Islamic fraternity in which we take pride.

He added: Do you know that SAVAK was intensively active in Kuwait and that six SAVAK men were members of the Iranian Embassy in Kuwait and disappeared only a few days before the Iranian revolution succeeded? Do you also know that members of Mossad--Israeli intelligence--used to enter the Arab countries with Iranian passports issued by SAVAK? And do you know that throughout the presence of the Iranian forces in Oman, during the shah's era, Israeli intelligence had a center actually in the headquarters of these forces in Oman?

Estrangement From the Palestinians

The reporter said: How true are the reports that the PLO office in Tehran has been closed down?

The ambassador said: This is also typical of the fabricated reports intended to poison the Arab-Iranian relations. You know that after the revolution the Israeli Embassy building was handed over to the PLO so it could establish an embassy for itself there. However, the big building was damaged and burned as a result of violent demonstrations during the last days of the former regime.

Moreover, the building was owned by an Iranian Jewish merchant who asked to take it back. In view of all this, an Iranian doctor proposed that the PLO representatives use his house for the few months until the start of the new academic year when the doctor's family was scheduled to return to Tehran. When the time came, contacts took place between the doctor and the PLO ambassador Hani al-Hasan and an agreement was reached to vacate the house. Another headquarters has been rented for the PLO Embassy.

Dr Ardakani added that Iranian-Palestinian relations are too strong to be affected by the statements of those seeking to drive a wedge between them and sow sedition. Perhaps few people know that Iranian volunteers are now training to join the ranks of the Palestinian revolution. And few know that Iranians have for years participated with the Palestinians in the struggle against Israel. Iranian Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran was the commander of the Iranian group which fought within the Palestinian ranks for 5 years. His headquarters was near the city of Tyre in south Lebanon. I do not wish to go into the details of what might be secret; I will merely draw attention once again to the fact that the enemies of Islam and Muslims will not leave us any scope for action but will destroy it. We must not permit them to do so.

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS ABOUT KURDS, MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

LD111004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, members of the crusade for reconstruction from Hazd were received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, in Qom. Imam Khomeyni made a speech concerning recent events in Kordestan and the formation of municipal councils. The speech is as follows: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: First, I want to say a few words concerning the tragic events in Kordestan. The events in Kordestan are not such that they could not be solved and it does not mean that the government or the nation are unable to suppress the insurgents. However, we regard the Kurdish nation to belong to us and if the Kurdish nation also believes that we belong to them, we will not be separated from each other. If we act in a very harsh way we fear that our Kurdish brothers will suffer a great deal. Therefore, we are trying to act in a moderate way, neither too mildly nor too harshly, so that the traitors may be totally suppressed.

They should know that they are nothing. At the moment, they have assumed a defensive posture, and they are very effective guerrillas. They come and kill a few people and then flee to the forests. God willing, we will eradicate them from the forests, too, and the government forces and the Muslim fighters will succeed. God willing, the borders will be controlled and the route through which they receive assistance will be closed.

I want to remind the Kurdish nation that we gave an amnesty to everyone except the top, treacherous rank. At the same time, we notice that some of these people have been deceived by the Democrats and imagine that they want to render them a service. They should know that they can do nothing except destruction. They do not intend to serve the Kurdish nation. Their ties with the foreigners, the Zionists, the United States and with the former regime have been proved and they are working for them. They want the Kurdish nation to remain dependent upon the foreigners and to be under foreign pressure. The Kurdish nation should wake up and report these elements. They should also assist the government forces so that the region is cleaned up.

We do not want to act with excessive harshness and strength so that, God forbid, our Kurdish brothers are trampled under foot. Otherwise, it would not be difficult for us to put an end to the rebellion in 1 or 2 days and to put an end to these problems and crush them. However, we are restrained from doing so because our Kurdish brothers and sisters are there, too. Our Kurdish brothers should know that these people are a group which wants to create disturbances. They have no wish to serve. It is these people who have put you under pressure. It is these people who are killing the youth of Iran. It is these people who set fire to the harvests. It is these people who prevent the workers from working and who want to stop the economic wheels of the country. Their intention is to serve the foreigners and to cause disturbances and create mischief. I hope that, God willing, all these roots soon will be pulled up.

Also, I hope that gentlemen, wherever they are, will try to get elected to the councils, lest some corrupt individuals find their ways onto these councils. The fate of an entire town is in the hands of the councils. He may bring ruin to that town, or maybe even to Iran or Islam. You should be very careful and when you elect the people you should carefully study their background to make sure that they are committed and proper individuals. You should get to know from where and from which group they come. You should know how they acted in the past, how they acted during the revolution and how they have acted since the revolution. You should know about their family background, about their beliefs, about their knowledge. In each city you should elect the people on the basis of their faith and belief, those who believe in the Islamic movement, in the republic and those who have no deviations through their attachment to these corrupt doctrines, so that, God willing, they may take charge of the destiny of the city and act according to the interest of the nation and their own city. I am very grateful to all of you, and I derive a great deal of pleasure from your sense of cooperation. I am very anxious to join the crusade for reconstruction and render a service, but I have many commitments and I am not able to render any service either. My only service is to pray for you. I hope God will protect all of you and you will be successful.

KHOMEYNI'S OFFICE DENIES SUPPORT FOR TOWN COUNCIL CANDIDATES

LD111552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Following publication of statements in which the names of candidates to town councils have been listed, our reporter has held a telephone conversation with the imam's office pertaining to the denial of or support for them by the imam and the imam's office in Qom: [begin recording]

[Question] Hello, Is that Mr Mohtashami?

[Mohtashami] Yes.

[Question] I am speaking to you from the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Recently, statements have been printed in certain towns, including Qom, which have listed the names of certain candidates to town councils... [Mohtashami interrupts]

[Answer] That is true.

[Question] ...Announcing that these people enjoy the support of and are there at the behest of the imam.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] I wish to ask you whether this report is true or not?

[Answer] I strongly deny this report. Of course, the imam, in his speeches and conversations, has laid down conditions for the councils and for the candidate members of the town councils, graciously saying that these people should have excellent records, should be believers and should be sympathetic toward the people. These are conditions which every candidate should possess, and it is the people themselves who should investigate and elect these individuals.

In this connection, the imam's office states that it has neither appointed nor supported any individual--not in Qom or in other towns. This is something which I beg to inform all the brothers about. I repeat that it is the people themselves in the towns who should elect individuals who are competent and that they should observe the conditions so that they themselves control their destinies. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI DENIES SON TO STAND IN QOM CITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

LD111715 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tonight Imam Khomeyni's bureau in Qom denied rumors about the nomination of Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Ahmad Khomeyni to take part in the elections for the city councils, and announced that the statements published in this connection have been without his prior knowledge.

DEFENSE MINISTER TO INSTILL ARMY WITH 'ISLAMIC DISCIPLINE'

LD111710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dr Mostafa Chamran, defense minister of the Provisional Government of Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon arrived at Sanandaj airport with a group of colleagues, and was welcomed by the commanding officer of the 28th Division and guards stationed in that city. Dr Chamran told our reporter: My aim on this trip is a normal inspection of the army units and the Revolution Guards Corps. The minister then refered to the future programs of the Defense Ministry and said: As I have said previously, our objective is to effect structural and fundamental changes in the discipline of the army so as to harmonize it with the values of the Islamic revolution and monotheistic military discipline.

Chamran on Kordestan Situation

LD111840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1712 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] The newspaper JOMHURIY-E ESLAMI reports the following interview with Defense Minister Chamran:

Chamran was asked: What was the reason for your return from Kordestan last month? The defense minister replied: Last month we captured all the important towns and strategic positions invested by the enemy, having dealt him the most severe blows and crushing his forces. After these operations, the army took up its positions in various garrisons, military operations discontinued, the cleaning-up operations with regard to the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan was entrusted to the gendarmerie and, according to custom, the army was stationed within its own garrisons on the outskirts of the towns, without any clashes with their inhabitants.

Meanwhile, after the military victory last month, the government decided to expand development and community measures in the region, leaving the peaceful and benevolent doors open, and to offer an amnesty to all guilty individuals so that a return to normality could be achieved as soon as possible. The intention was to avoid any confrontation or clashes, and thus prove our goodwill to our Kurdish brothers and the rest of the world. The army was ordered not to enter cities and to avoid clashes with the people, and, as it were, adopt a political solution to the problem; for the government had demonstrated its decisive might to everyone. There was no need for the army to take any military steps and resort to severe measures.

However, unfortunately, the instigators and the misguided people were not happy with a political solution; they simply wanted to exacerbate the critical situation in the region. They were not interested in our development measures and reconstruction crusade. Consequently, they wanted to neutralize the army's victories through chaos and anarchy. They, therefore, resorted to terror and the massacre of the innocent people and kept attacking the people and the Revolution Guards here and there and disturbed the region's order and peace. Thus, the attack on the guards between Sardasht and Baneh.

Chamran was asked: Have the counterrevolutionaries been strengthened or are they in the same situation as they were before? Chamran replied: I must say that before last month the Democrats were the most powerful force in the region, having established control over all towns in Kordestan: They even had an army, having the use of heavy weapons, tanks and heavy artillery. One thousand armed men actually used to take part in their attacks. However, following their defeat, their forces were generally dispersed and right now they are in the initial stage of guerrilla warfare, which means terror and hit-and-run.

Chamran was asked: How do you see the future: Chamran said: As before, if the army decides to take action it is ready to crush their forces. Obviously, this is at a time when we believe we should not ignore a political and developmental solution.

GENDARMERIE ISSUE STATEMENT ON KORDESTAN

LD111548 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran have issued a statement calling on the Muslim people of Kordestan to cooperate with the gendarmerie in order to establish calm in the region. The text of the statement by the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran is as follows:

The gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is the guardian of internal security greets its dear Muslim and Iranian brothers and sisters. In view of the commandments of the almighty, the gendarmerie call on everyone to cooperate in carrying out their duties as follows:

1. Counter the provocations by the enemies of Islam aimed at sowing religious discord.

The enemies of Islam and Iran, contrary to the commandments of God, endeavor and strive, by sowing discord among various sects, to divide and emasculate the Muslims and thereby dominate our country and properties. But there are no differences whatsoever among the various sects with regard to the matter of the oneness of God, the prophethood, the traditions of the most noble apostle and in following the holy Koran's principles and canons.

The Kurdish Saladin the Ayubite, by utilizing the unity of the Muslims, was able to liberate Jerusalem, the prime prayer niche of the Muslims, from the transgression of the crusaders.

It was thanks to the differences and divisions among the Muslims and their subservient governments that Jerusalem fell into the clutches of Zionism and its colonialist protectors and now the refugee Palestinian Muslims and meek brothers are daily rolling in blood and dirt under a shower of bombs. It is this Islamic revolution of Iran which under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni has stood up for the protection of the Palestinian oppressed and by proclaiming Jerusalem Day this revolution will hold back no aid to them until complete and final victory is achieved, bearing in mind the facts that the Palestinians are not Iranians and are only our Muslim brethren.

2. Counter the provocations by the enemies of Iran who are sowing discord under the guise of autonomy.

This will be done by enforcing Islamic laws among all the Muslims. Justice and equality will be carried out and every individual or society, by preserving its rules, customs and culture, will live in a brotherly fashion with other members of other Muslim societies.

By electing and setting up the village, town, provincial and state councils everyone will participate and be a partner in determining the destiny and in administering their relevant affairs, thereby enabling a 100 percent devolution [khodgardani] or autonomy [khodmokhtari] of the Muslim people in Iran as a whole to be guaranteed.

Under an Islamic Government no Muslim individual is more privileged than another. The Islamic society is a classless one and no one is more honored than another in the eyes of God unless he is more pious.

3. Counter the creation of discord in the rural areas between the farmers and petty landlords or former landlords.

The defunct Democratic Party in order to attract the farmers, has spread propaganda which says that the Government of the Islamic Republic will take agricultural land away from them and that if they could arm themselves they could destroy the petty landlords and then distribute the land among the farmers. But the farmers should be confident that in the near future, in accordance with Islamic laws, agricultural differences will be investigated and that in cases where farmers have lost their rights their rights will be reinstated. Any land which is distributed and which is newly owned by the farmers will, in accordance with former laws, belong to the farmers.

The valiant Kurdish tribes and borderers as a whole, whether petty landlords, farmers or shareholders, apart from being Muslims and Iranians, are of the same clans and are one another's kith and kin and are shoulder to shoulder guarding their religious, national and cultural convictions. Do not make a mistake and do not take up positions against one another egged on by the provocations of the enemies of the faith and the nation, since this discord and division will gladden the foes of Iran and Islam.

It is an incumbent duty of the ulema of the religion and the knowledgeable among the people to pay attention to these issues and to counsel and guide the deceived brothers so that the deceived elements who have cooperated with the spies and agents of the enemies will know that if they return to the fold of the Muslim nation of Iran they will confidently enjoy the embrace of their families and will be immune from any prosecution.

The gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran wish to inform all dear Kurdish sisters and brothers that the safeguarding of the security of the region and of the borders, no matter what form it may take, will be guaranteed. Are not brotherhood and cooperation better than fratricide and making our enemies happy?

MINISTER WANTS END TO KORDESTAN 'CRUSADE,' BLAMES IRAQIS

LD111453 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Minister of State Foruhar Says the Kordestan Problem Can Be Solved"]

[Excerpts] In an interview with the ETTELA'AT political correspondent following his new appointment, Minister of State Without Portfolio D. Foruhar outlined his program thus:

"If we refrain from launching a crusade against Kordestan, the Kordestan question can be solved."

In reply to the question posed by the ETTELA'AT correspondent: "Have you made any plans for the investigation of provincial problems, and which area of Iran has priority?", Foruhar replied:

"We have not drawn up any detailed plans yet, but it would seem that Kordestan has priority."

When Foruhar was asked how he intended to solve the Kordestan question, he said:

"If we refrain from launching a crusade against Kordestan, problems will be solved without delay, especially as it is now clear that the Ba'thist government of Iraq has been chiefly responsible for the crisis in the west of the country."

The minister of state also stressed that full authorization should be granted so that internal problems faced by the provinces can be solved. He said:

"I believe that the provinces should be self-motivating, and instead of autonomy they should be given full authority for such self-motivation."

NATIONAL FRONT STATEMENT ATTACKS BAZARGAN

JN111851 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 11 October--The Iranian National Front strongly attacked Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan today and said that an atmosphere of frustration has gradually begun to prevail in the country.

In a statement published by the newspaper BAMDAD, the front said that at a time when Bazargan is assuming the responsibility of the country in his capacity as prime minister, the claws of the ruling body of the despotic elite class of men of religion are plunging deep into the society. The revolution has begun to deviate from its march. It addressed Bazargan, saying: Does your conscience and do your beliefs, which you held, accept your putting all affairs at the disposal of individuals who view social affairs only through force?

Referring to the war taking place in Kordestan, the front said that the government has failed to find the right solution by means of heeding the Kurdish citizens' needs. This wrong solution, it added, was the result of the interference of fanatic, irresponsible and uninformed elements that have further complicated the matter.

The newspaper [as received] wondered how the newspapers, radio and television can be allowed to report words describing the citizens of a whole sensitive region as against the revolution.

The statement pointed out that the front has previously announced the formation of a delegation of good intention to negotiate with the local groups in Kordestan to solve the problem but that the officials, knowing that the front will succeed in its task, paid no attention at all to the proposal. Instead of solving the social, economic, cultural, religious and psychological problems, they resorted to armed confrontation, the statement added.

The front held the present government jointly responsible and said that the country was subjected to widespread, continuous confusion as well as to crises and disturbances in social and economic relations. It said that despite Bazargan's frank reference to problems and facts in his speeches, the affairs have practically fallen into the hands of strong irresponsible elements and the measures taken by the government are incompatible with those statements.

The front defended Hasan Nizih, National Iranian Oil Company managing director, and pointed out that the moves against him began after he had candidly criticized the Council of Experts and the methods used in running the state. It said that some of the people in control of state affairs and the government can fabricate charges against any person and harm his dignity and social status. It added that the supreme court has affirmed the Islamic revolution court's incompetence to look into his case, but Bazargan's stand before the class of men of religion, who seek power, is considered a clear retreat in face of the new despotism.

KEYHAN HITS ROLE OF 'INSTIGATORS' IN TEHRAN DEMONSTRATION

LD120817 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 2 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Government Will Act harshly To Suppress Unauthorized Demonstrations and Marches"]

[Excerpt] A demonstration took place yesterday when various groups converged on the prime minister's office and there was a gradual increase in the volume of their shouts of protest against umemployment, unemployment pay, the reasons for unemployment and dissatisfaction.

Then a number of counterrevolutionaries always ready to seize the chance of creating disturbances and to incite people in order to fish in troubled waters began chanting antinational and counterrevolutionary slogans, urging the people to attack the prime minister's office and drag the prime minister out. The mood of the crowd was such that the guards stationed around them decided to pick out the instigators and counterrevolutionaries and, when they had done so, went in and arrested them.

According to a KEYHAN correspondent's report, the crowd consisted of 1,200 Mahak [company] workers, a group of unemployed high school graduates and a number of girls representing 400 applicants for places at the Gorgan teacher training faculty, who had come to Tehran.

In a discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent the official in charge of the Mahdieh Komiteh, Tehran area 9, who had gone to the assistance of the guards stationed at the prime minister's office stated:

"The people belong to us and we belong to the people. We have no wish whatever to play a role of confrontation with the people, as the former regime did. But we cannot tolerate those whose aim is solely to create disturbances, infiltrate the people's ranks and disturb the peace by inciting decent people."

Concerning the gathering the previous day, he said: "When we saw a number of people shouting displeasing slogans insulting to the prime minister chosen by the nation of Iran, we endeavored to identify them. With the cooperation of the Revolution Guards, we arrested six of them."

"A number of those at the gathering had traveled to Tehran from the provinces and had nowhere to stay so we invited nearly fifty of them to the Mahdieh [komiteh] in Tehran and made facilities available to them."

OIL MINISTER DENIES AP REPORT ON TALKS WITH OIL COMPANIES

LD120920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Following the report from the ASSOCIATED PRESS that the Iranian Government wants to postpone its discussions with foreign oil companies, Mr Mo'infar, the oil minister, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, denied this report and said: The Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is always ready to continue its discussions with the foreign oil companies. Therefore, the report concerning our wish to postpone the discussions is completely baseless, and is a fabrication. The oil minister said: The representatives of foreign oil companies are expected to arrive in Tehran soon to continue the discussions. The ASSOCIATED PRESS report said that there will be some discussions between the NIOC and foreign oil companies, the former consortium, concerning the formulation of a new basis for the relations between the two sides. Mr Mo'infar was questioned by the PARS NEWS AGENCY on this. Repeating his denial of the report, he said: The basic goal of these discussions with the representatives of the former consortium is to settle old accounts.

The oil minister said: The member companies of the consortium had set up offices in Iran in the past and were in charge of some of the operations. However, now these offices have been dismantled and we shall not allow them to have any role in oil operations. Therefore, the report concerning the formulation of a new basis for the relations is completely contrary to the truth, because the NIOC will definitely have no relations with the foreign oil companies, the former consortium, and therefore there will be no need to formulate a new basis for the relations.

COUNCIL APPROVES CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLE

LD102008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] During the 41st session of the council for the final study of the constitution another principle of the constitution was approved. This afternoon's open session of the council for the final study of the constitution was one of the most exciting sessions during which one of the principles of the constitution was approved and another principle was studied.

The principle was approved with 57 votes in favor and 3 abstentions. The principle concerns religious competence and the necessary piety for [words indistinct] and being an authority and also political and social outlook and courage and adequate executive power for leadership, which constituted the qualities and conditions for the leader or the members of the leadership council. Another principle which was discussed and studied during the session concerns the tasks and powers of the leader. This discussion prompted a great deal of excitement in today's session. Voting was postponed on the principle until tomorrow morning's session.

Additional Article Studied

LD111430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The council for the final study of the constitution, in its 42d open session, studied the article connected with the leadership's duties and powers. During this session, which began at 1030 today under the chairmanship of Dr Beheshti, the debate continued on the article concerning the leadership's duties and powers, and on the basis of these deliberations the leadership's powers were set out under five headings: 1. The appointment of the jurisconsults to the Council of Guardians; 2. The appointment of the highest judicial official in the country; 3. The post of commander in charge of all the armed forces; 4. The declaration of war and peace in instances of immediate peril and the notification of the same to the National Consultative Assemblies for their consideration and to be voted on; 5. The taking of the decision pertaining to the dismissal of the president of the republic. According to our correspondent's dispatch the representatives, expressing views for and against on the issue, put forward their proposals and suggestions; and toward the end of the session the continuation of the debate and perhaps the voting on this article were adjourned until Saturday afternoon's open session.

MINISTER ASKS CITIZENS TO COLLECT VOTING CARDS

LD111840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Hashem Sabbaghian, interior minister, has issued a statement, asking the voters in the municipal election constituencies of the country's district centers to go to the nearest electoral register in their city of residence, in order to register and obtain voting cards by the end of this evening.

TEHRAN PROSECUTOR INSISTS KOMITEHS BOW TO LAWFUL AUTHORITIES

LD111511 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 Oct 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "No Komiteh Group Has the Right to Imprison or Detain Individuals"]

[Excerpt] In an exclusive interview last night, Tehran prosecutor Abol Fazl Mir Shams Shahshahani announced that "from now on, no komiteh group has the right to detain or imprison anyone: The apprehension of wrong-doers may only be decided on by the legal authorities, which are the Justice Department and the revolution prosecutions office. In implementation of the circular issued to state police and the state gendarmerie by the Islamic Republic of Iran prosecutor, whenever any person or group, for whatever reason, seeks to oppose or confront the officials of law and order or officers of the Justice Department in the performance of their orders from the judicial authorities, including implementation of regulations, such officials are enjoined to carry out the lawful duties entrusted to them with all the strength at their command.

The circular came to be issued because certain persons, protesting at the implementation of Justice Department orders, sought to obstruct the police and the security officials in the performance of their duties.

In addition, reports and information coming in show that some komiteh officials were detaining people for various reasons and holding them on komiteh premises for several days. When an investigation took place, it transpired that these individuals were not komiteh members at all.

In order to prevent this sort of thing happening and to provide for the people's welfare, the instruction has been given that no komiteh group has the right to detain anyone, except on the orders of the legal authorities. The latter must also inform the Justice Department or the prosecutions office.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER GIVES KHOMEYNI 6-MONTH REPORT

LD111336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] As was announced earlier, Dr Mohammed Izadi, minister of agriculture and rural development, was received by the Imam in Qom this morning. The minister presented him with the report of the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development during the first 6 months after the revolution.

Among the important points of this report is the increase in the production of wheat by about 390,000 tons, barley by 34,000 tons, rice by 140,000 tons and beans by 10,000 tons compared to the previous year. It is expected that the production of oranges, sugarcane and dates will increase by 78,000 tons, 340,000 tons and 50,000 tons respectively. At the same time chicken production in Iran shows an increase of 120 percent. Production of eggs shows an increase of 30 percent.

In addition, during the past 6 months we have imported (?31,000) tons of lamb, 7,000 tons of beef and 4,500 tons of chicken meat less than the corresponding period during the previous year. This shows that there has been a reduction of imports from abroad and an increase in the local production, while the level of consumption shows no decrease and it may even show an increase.

At the end, the minister of agriculture and rural development informed Imam Khomeyni about the agricultural difficulties in the country and it was decided that the Imam should issue the necessary orders for solving these problems through the revolutionary bureau.

ARMED RAIDERS ATTACK REVOLUTION GUARDS IN BUKAN

LD101820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from Urumiyeh that in Bukan last night from midnight to 0130 about 40 armed raiders attacked members of the Revolution Guard Corps and army units stationed in the town. Shots were exchanged, but nobody was injured.

The chief of staff of the Urumiyeh Division announced that since this morning army helicopters have been on reconnaissance flights in the region, but we have not yet received a clear report of the situation. PARS, quoting the operations headquarters of the Guards Corps stationed in the west, reports that in a confrontation between the guards and raiders, four guards were injured and three raiders arrested. Our correspondent, also quoting the Guard Corps headquarters reports that 10 counterrevolutionary elements connected with recent incidents in the west of the country were arrested in Baneh.

Shooting in Naqadeh

LD101826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The central news bureau in Urumiyeh reports that at 2020 this evening shooting was heard in the eastern parts of the town of Naqadeh and the nearby village of Kusehgaran, and continued for 1 hour. The shooting, which originated from the heights of [name indistinct] toward the village of Kusehgaran, caused no injuries or deaths. After the shooting, a statement was issued by the guards stationed in Naqadeh. It reads:

In His exalted name: Once more the hand of counterrevolution has stretched out and martyred several of our brother guards. The counterrevolutionaries, who have stained their reputation with the disgrace of the tragic and disastrous incidents of Naqadeh, have once more started plotting in different parts of the country in order to achieve their doomed goals.

The security forces of Naqadeh and the Guards Corps of this town warn the nation of Iran to nip the counterrevolution in the bud and, by acting decisively, prevent the imperialist and Zionist elements from creating a tragic incident such as that of Naqadeh.

Curfew Imposed

LD101830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The highways departments of the gendarmerie in Urumiyeh has asked people intending to travel to Naqadeh, Mahabad and Urumiyeh not to do so between 1700 each day to 0600 the next day. The statement says that those who intend to travel from Naqadeh to Piranshahr, or from Naqadeh to Mohammadyar, from Mahabad to Miandowab, from Urumiyeh to Mahabad and from Mahabad to Urumiyeh, to do so between 0600 and 1700. The highways department of the gendarmerie will prevent the traffic of automobiles between the above-mentioned towns between 1700 and 0600.

"GREEN BERETS" READY TO HELP IN MAHABAD

LD111306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The 64th Army Division in Urumiyeh has announced the readiness of the Green Beret forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran to help the people of Mahabad. In their announcement, they say:

Respected inhabitants of Mahabad, you know that the aim and the mission of the army is safeguarding the independence and territorial integrity of the country and supporting the humane demands of all the oppressed strata of Iran, especially the brave and honorable people of Kordestan. We are well aware of successive oppression which was inflicted upon you during the former regime, Kurdish Muslim brothers and sisters.

In these critical times, the Green Beret forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has the honor of coming to the assistance of the brave people of Mahabad and of satisfying your demands as far as possible. We hope you will warmly press our hand of brotherhood so that under the shadow of peace and order we can build a prosperous and free Iran which will be free of any regional distinction.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ATTACK MARIVAN POLICE STATION

ID111256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 79 ID

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent at the radio and television center in Marivan, due to an invasion last night by counterrevolutionary forces of the police station of Marivan, the city became disturbed. A member of the police force was seriously wounded by the explosion of RPG-7 [rocket-projectile gun] shells and was taken to a hospital.

This morning, the commander of the barracks in Marivan, in a telephone conversation with the news unit of the radio and television center in Marivan, described the reasons for last night's disturbances. He said: At about 2030, a group of antirevolutionary individuals attacked the police station in Marivan using heavy and light weapons; the staff of the police station--with great courage--resisted their attacks for 1 hour and 40 minutes, responding to the continuous shooting by the counterrevolutionaries. The army forces also went to the assistance of the police forces and smashed the attackers' positions using grenades and heavy machineguns, forcing the counterrevolutionaries to retreat.

The commander of the barracks in Marivan added: About 15 minutes after midnight, the counterrevolutionaries opened fire on the military patrol units near the police station, but this attack also was repulsed.

The commander of the Marivan barracks concluded: At the moment, Marivan is quiet and the security forces are in control of the situation.

VILLAGE ATTACKED FROM IRAQI BORDER DIRECTION

ID111135 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 6 Oct 79 p 1 ID

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondent report: "One Person Killed in Attack on Border Village"]

[Text] Qasre Shirin--Coming from the direction of the Iraqi border, an armed group attacked a village near Qasre Shirin and one person was killed in the shooting. When armed men entered the village of Darkhor Baba Hadi, an armed clash with the villagers took place resulting in the one death. Gendarmerie post officers at Baba Hadi are now pursuing the attackers, but it is not known whether they are Iranian or foreign.

ONE KILLED, TWO INJURED IN ARMED CLASHES

ID111718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT 11 Oct 79 ID

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Kermanshah, armed clashes started in the early hours of the evening until 0600 hours this morning between attackers and gendarmerie and army units stationed in Bayangan district. The report says that in the early hours of this morning the security forces succeeded in dispersing the attackers.

Colonel Ashyani, commander of gendarmerie in Kermanshah, told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that at 1100 hours this morning a temporary outpost was established at Hani Garmaleh, and that latest reports say that more clashes have begun between the aggressors and the security forces in Hani Garmaleh which are continuing. On the basis of these reports, one person has been martyred and two persons wounded during yesterday's and today's clashes near this area. The reports add that the situation in Javanrud and other areas in Uramanat is calm, with the commander of Uramanat having taken measures during his tour today for the welfare and comfort of the inhabitants.

NVOI CLAIMS TUDEH PARTY VIEWS IDENTICAL TO KHOMEYNI'S

TA112129 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 11 Oct 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Crucial Duties of the True Forces of the Revolution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: There is great anxiety in our country's political, national and religious circles because of our homeland's present situation. The lackeys of imperialism and Zionism and the remnants of the former bloodthirsty regime have raised their heads everywhere and are openly engaged in conspiracy, intrigue and provocation against the revolution and its gains. In addition, they push matters to clashes and bloodshed in many places. Unfortunately, fratricidal war and bloodshed in Kordestan continues up to this day, and every day the blood of a number of our compatriots, whether from among the Kurdish brothers and sisters or from among the guardians of the revolution, the soldiers, and the forces of the national army, is spilled on the ground. In view of the policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which apparently is not able to resolve the Kordestan issue through peaceful negotiations, for the time being there exists no hope that the Kordestan problem will be resolved soon.

The situation in other parts of our country is also very worrisome. The counterrevolution, the remnants of the former bloodthirsty regime and the lackeys of imperialism and Zionism are engaged in subversion and bloodshed. These days, this is particularly true in Khuzestan where they exploit the unclear status of the issue of autonomy for the Iranian Arab minority. The situation in Baluchestan and other parts of our country is [words indistinct] also, and remnants of the former regime and the bloodthirsty SAVAKists in these parts are also engaged in preparing unpleasant incidents. Political, national, democratic and religious circles committed to the revolution and its gains believe that this worrisome and dangerous state of affairs for the revolution can be ended through the highest revolutionary resolve.

Meanwhile, the proposals presented by the Iranian Tudeh Party for resolving the problems and difficulties facing our country are very interesting and noteworthy. Mr Nurredin Kianuri, first secretary of the Iranian Tudeh Party, correctly stated with clarity and complete frankness during a press conference several days ago the crucial duties of all the true forces of the revolution, parties and genuine revolutionary organizations committed to the revolution. Mr Nurredin Kianuri also said that in the present circumstances, in order to safeguard the gains of the revolution and carry them to complete victory, the establishment of a united people's front is a necessary and vital matter. He added that within the framework of such a front the Iranian Tudeh Party is ready to cooperate with all genuine revolutionary groups who view the liquidation of imperialist (?domination), the (?crushing) of the remnants of the antinational regime of the deposed shah, the maintenance of the rights and democratic freedoms of the people and the implementation of a deep transformation for the purpose of securing the improvement of the life of working people as the main duties of the revolution.

The first secretary of the Iranian Tudeh Party correctly pointed out that, without a widespread and deep purge of the government apparatus which previously defended the interests of imperialism and the shah's regime, the liquidation of imperialist domination in Iran is not possible. Mr Nurredin Kianuri added that the revolution has still not secured Iran's political independence, and that as long as the bilateral military agreement with the United States, the agreements of the deposed shah's regime with the United States in regards to the purchase of war material, and other enslaving agreements with this imperialist country remain in force, talk of the political independence of our country is still premature.

In respect to the national rights of our country's minorities, Dr Nurredin Kianuri expressed the view of the Iranian Tudeh Party and stated that the Iranian Tudeh Party supports granting the right of self-government to the Kurds, Arabs, Baluchis, Turkomans, and Azarbayjanis within the framework of a single Iran.

The very interesting and noteworthy point about the remarks of Dr Nurredin Kianuri, first secretary of the Iranian Tudeh Party, is the complete conformity of the views and demands of the Iranian Tudeh Party with the views and demands of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution.

The leader of the Iranian revolution, Imam Khomeyni, has repeatedly called on the people of the country and the true forces of the revolution to achieve unity of word and action, solidarity and oneness. He has also demanded the end of the domination and supremacy of imperialism, the annulment of all enslaving agreements with U.S. imperialism and other Western countries, the crushing of remnants of the former bloodthirsty regime, the maintenance of the welfare of the deprived, oppressed and working people of the country, the respect for the rights and democratic freedoms of the people, and a widespread and broad purge of all military and civil organizations.

In this connection, he repeatedly issued emphatic recommendations and instructions to the leaders of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Revolution Council, but unfortunately there is as yet no information to the effect that all of these instructions have been thoroughly implemented.

Yes, there is no difference between the recommendations of the leader of the revolution and the proposed program of the Iranian Tudeh Party. This is natural. In our country's present circumstances there can be no difference between the demands and views of the parties, organizations and true and genuine forces of the revolution and the leader of the revolution.

The duty of every honorable and free Iranian interested in the fate of the revolution and its gains and of every party and genuine revolutionary organization committed to the revolution is to welcome the Iman's recommendations and the proposals of the Iranian Tudeh Party about the establishment of a united national and anti-imperialist front.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN CHAIRS PARTY POLITBURO SESSION 11 OCT

ID112052 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Oct 79 ID

[Text] The Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan convened a meeting under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the People's House today, and after thorough discussion unanimously approved the draft resolution of the Politburo on the work program of the commission drafting the constitution as well as the resolution of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan concerning accepting as permanent members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan those probationary members who have shown bravery and courage in the wars against the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution.

DELEGATION LEADER RETURNS FROM GDR FESTIVITIES

ID112332 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Professor Mahmud Suma, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of higher and vocational education, and the delegation accompanying him returned home from the GDR this morning after participating in the 30th anniversary of the establishment of that country.

27 INMATES FROM ORUZGAN PRISON RELEASED 10 OCT

ID102215 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 10 Oct 79 ID

[Text] In the light of the slogan Security, Legality and Justice, 27 political prisoners were released from the prison of Oruzgan (?today) after the authoritative commission had looked into their cases.

For the defense of the honor of the homeland and the gains of the invincible Great Sawr Revolution, more than 6,000 of the noble and patriotic people of Taloqan city, the center of Takhar Province, and a large number of the noble people of Baghlan Province registered in the defense committees of the revolution yesterday and expressed their full support for the realization of the lofty objectives of the Great Sawr Revolution and the elimination of the enemies of the revolution.

MORE PEOPLE RETURN HOME FOLLOWING AMNESTY DECREE

ID112340 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Oct 79 ID

[Text] In accordance with the general and full amnesty granted by the brave commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, to those countrymen who have been displaced by the treacherous fabrications and incorrect propaganda of the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution, a large number of such countrymen returned to their homes in Shindand and (Kaltizan) counties of Farah Province yesterday amidst great [words indistinct]. They gave revolutionary slogans and expressed their (?democratic) sentiments, as well as their full solidarity with the Khalqi state.

BANGLADESH

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UNGA SESSION IN NEW YORK

BK120139 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq, today made a fervent appeal to world nations to unite in their efforts to overcome the present political,economic and moral crisis and build a better future for the world through mutual trust and understanding.

Addressing the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, the foreign minister, who is also the leader of the Bangladesh delegation, drew pointed attention to the widening disparity between the rich and the poor nations which has assumed alarming proportions. He warned that the economic polarization stands out as the most serious threat to peace and security in the contemporary world. Professor Haq called for urgent and effective measures for restructuring of the existing economic system which, he said, is clearly unsuited to the needs of the present day world. The existing chronic economic disequilibrium, he pointed out, is detrimental to the interests of both the poor and the rich countries. Professor Haq said it should therefore be our combined efforts to remove the economic malaise.

The Bangladesh foreign minister proposed a 15-point action program for bridging the widening economic gap between the developed and the developing countries. It also calls for transfer of adequate resources to the developing countries, with special attention to the developed ones, [as heard] for harnessing vast human resources for productive employment. It also envisages development of a food security system with an adequate food reserve buildup through contributions from good surplus countries to help alleviate food crisis in deficit areas. The action program provided for diversion of resources, now wasted on unproductive armaments, to economic and social development of Third World countries. It also calls for a determined action by the international community to deal with the crucial energy situation and making it available to developing countries at concessional prices.

Prof Shamsul Haq dealt at length on the international political situation with particular referance to the Middle East. He reiterated Bangladesh's firm support to the UN resolution calling for complete withdrawal of Israel from all illegally occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem, realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. The foreign minister strongly condemned the attempt of the racist minority regime of South Africa to impose a puppet regime in Namibia and welcomed the Lusaka initiative and the British efforts for resolution of the Zimbabwe problem.

Professor Haq said Bangladesh is wedded to general and complete disarmament and had consistently advocated the establishment of nuclear-free zones as an effective measure of disarmament as well as nonpoliferation of nuclear weapons. He said Bangladesh welcomes all efforts toward disarmament, including the recently signed SALT II agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BORDER TALKS IN BURMA

BK120130 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Oct 79 BK

[Text] A 7-member Bangladesh delegation left Dacca today for Rangoon to discuss joint planning for carrying out physical demarcation of the land boundary between the two countries. The discussion in Rangoon will be under the boundary agreement between the two countries signed in Dacca in May this year.

INDIA

NEW PROFITEERING LAW TO COME INTO EFFECT 15 OCT

BK120741 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The prevention of black-marketing and maintenance of supplies of essential commodities ordinance shall come into force on Monday [15 October]. Notification in the official gazette to this effect was issued yesterday.

The ordinance provides for detention in certain cases for purposes of prevention of black-marketing and maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community.

PARTIES CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT MEASURES IN MANIPUR

BK120910 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Four political parties in Manipur have criticised the imposition of curfew and the declaration of 94 villages as disturbed areas.

At a meeting in Imphal, the Congress, the CPI [Communist Party of India], the Congress-I and the Manipur People's Party described the government measures as repressive. They expressed the view that the situation should be dealt with politically.

PAKISTAN

ELECTION COMMISSION RULES ON ELIGIBILITY OF MORE PARTIES

BK111634 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The chief election commissioner of Azad Kashmir has declared three more political parties eligible for participation in the general elections after reviewing their documents. These are: Tehrik-i-Istiqlal, Jamaat-i-Islami and Jammu and Kashmir Liberation League.

The chief election commissioner has disqualified four political parties as they did not submit the returns of their accounts. These are: People's Party--Progressive Group, Kashmir Political Conference, Kashmir (?Federal) Front and (Jamiat-ul-Mujahedin, Jammu and Kashmir).

GOVERNMENT CONTINUING TALKS WITH LEADERS ON POLL SCHEDULE

BK120343 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Defense Minister Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur told newsmen in Karachi yesterday that the government wanted to hold the elections as scheduled but the work has been delayed on account of talks with political leaders. The talks are continuing and they would like to satisfy the political leaders.

He said nobody can stop the elections if it is the desire of the people to hold the polls.

PNA WANTS ELECTION DATE, SCHEDULE PUBLISHED

BK120345 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The chief of the Pakistan National Alliance [PNA], Maulana Mufti Mahmud, told newsmen at midnight, following the party central council meeting in Islamabad, that PNA candidates will not file their nomination papers by the extended date ending tomorrow in the absence of a final date for polling and a complete schedule for elections. He said PNA leaders have been told to wait a day or two to attend another round of talks.

Maulana Mufti Mahmud said the PNA will accept the people's verdict even if it does not take part in the elections.

3-DAY INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC SEMINAR CONCLUDES

BK120556 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Oct 79 BK

[Excerpt] The 3-day international seminar on the application of the Shariat [Islamic laws] concluded in Islamabad today after adopting a declaration urging all the Muslim states to enforce the Shariat. The declaration also calls for establishing a permanent international Islamic law commission, as proposed by Pakistan, to keep under constant observation the implementation of the Shariat in the Muslim states and to coordinate, guide and develop the [words indistinct].

The declaration urges upon the Muslim states to agree upon and implement a program of action to counter the hostile propaganda campaign against Islam, Islamic laws and Islamic way of life. It urges them to make every effort to promote a correct (?image) of Islam throughout the world. It calls upon the Islamic conference to strengthen the program of Islamic states broadcasting organizations and activate Islamic international news agencies to enable them to project Islam and its universal message of peace for mankind. It urges upon the Muslim states to develop the education system in accordance with the Islamic system. It appeals to every government to take adequate measures for the protection of the rights of Muslims and specially their personal laws.

The declaration deplores the continued occupation of Muslim territories and called for their liberation. It also calls for the immediate termination of the illegal and immoral Zionist occupation of [words indistinct] as well as the liberation of occupied Arab territories of Palestine and their restoration to the Arabs. The declaration appeals to all Muslim governments to take adequate measures against any country which extends de facto or de jure recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Earlier, the two subcommittees of the seminar ended their meetings and submitted their reports to the joint sitting.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN REFUGEE INFLUX--According to the latest available official figures, the number of Afghan refugees who have crossed into Pakistan now exceeds 200,000. Of them, 152,863 are in the Northwest Frontier Province and 47,993 in Baluchistan. These figures related only to those refugees who have registered themselves with the Pakistan authorities and do not include those who are staying with their relatives in Pakistan or on their own. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Oct 79 BK]